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STATUE OF HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE, BY LANZ, AARAN, 1895.

Der zerbrochene Krug

Novelle

pon

Beinrich Zichotte

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES AND

VOCABULARY, AND

PARAPHRASES FOR RETRANSLATION INTO GERMAN

BY

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PREFACE.

THE following charming and simple story is edited expressly for early and easy reading. In recent years a great number of excellent texts have been added to our resources. in German; but of those especially adapted, in style and editorial treatment, for very easy reading the list is still quite limited. To that list the present edition is intended to belong. The text is very simple, both in matter and in style. The Notes aim to give such help as young students - not quite beginners - should need. The Vocabulary is adapted to the same grade, presuming a knowledge of only the simplest and most regular grammatical forms. Paraphrases for retranslation are, like the text, simple and easy; yet the teacher - still more the student - will not fail to see that they include many suggestive turns of phrase and construction. Purposely, for convenience of selection or of review, these exercises are divided under each section into two parts. The mode of using them — or whether to use them at all — will, of course, be determined by teachers themselves.

Different editions of this text show occasional, and sometimes considerable, differences of reading. The copy here followed is — with very slight variation — that of the latest edition in Cotta's Volkshibliothek.

South Carolina College, November, 1897.

INTRODUCTION.

THE life of Zschokke was one of remarkably varied activity and achievment. Besides his very considerable literary work he was laborious and conspicuous as educator, as editor, as statesman, patriot and philanthropist. He combined large idealism and spirituality with practical judgment and great energy of character. His long life was devoted earnestly and unselfishly to the good of mankind; and his name, though not of the most illustrious, is highly and widely honored in Switzerland and in Germany. Such a biography is of unique interest, but here only a very brief sketch will be presented.

Johann Heinrich Daniel Zschokke was born at Magdeburg in Prussia, March 22, 1771, of intelligent and well-to-do parents of the middle class. Early an orphan, he passed an ill-directed, misunderstood, unhappy and somewhat wayward childhood. His early education was irregular, and his backwardness in study led to the belief — shared also by himself — that he was unfitted for intellectual life. Yet he was busy with other thoughts — especially with unwholesome introspection and religious doubts, and a vague longing for liberty and for sympathy. Finally, in his seventeenth year, he ran away from school, to seek liberty at any cost. For two years he led a wandering and precarious life, now teaching privately, for which he was ill

prepared, now trying his pen in the service of a company of actors — living poorly and hardly, yet reading eagerly as he had opportunity, and gaining meanwhile valuable insight into life, and into himself. These roving years, which might have wrecked a less sturdy character, were of great service to Zschokke. They gave him needed experience; they cured him of morbid introspection and doubt; they fired him with ambition to be and to do something better, and convinced him of the need of education, discipline and self-reliance.

Accordingly at the end of two years he returned home, sought reconciliation with his guardian, and in 1790 matriculated in the University at Frankfurt on the Oder as a student of theology. At the same time he extended his course of study over a wide range of philosophy, history, politics and natural science, and was truly an omnivorous and voracious student. In 1792 he took his doctor's degree with distinction and passed his examination in theology; yet, being deemed too young for the pulpit, he continued at the university as Privat Docent. Here, besides theology, he lectured on ethics, æsthetics, history and sociology; he also found time to produce an extravagant play, Abellino, der grosse Bandit - somewhat in the style of Schiller's Robbers — of which he afterward heartily repented, yet which was long popular on the stage; and soon after, another, of less distinction, Julius von Sassen. His lectures were very successful, and it seemed that a career of distinction as university professor was open before him. But these were the days of the French revolution, and Zschokke, early inspired with zeal for liberty, had made known only too clearly his sympathy with this great movement for human rights. His application in 1795 for promotion to a professorship was rudely rejected by the Prussian minister. Convinced that there was no self-respecting career for him either at the university or within the Prussian dominions, he surrendered his position, and started out again — no longer a callow youth but a cultured and thoughtful man — to seek his fortune.

He went first to Switzerland, where he hoped to find a primitive people in the enjoyment of their natural rights; but, while he was delighted with the natural features of the country, he was astonished and shocked at the political and social condition of the people. Still he prolonged his visit, making many valued and valuable friends. He next went to Paris (1796), where, at the very source of the revolution, he hoped to see in reality his ideal of political liberty. But he was soon disenchanted and, disappointed and aimless, he turned away to resume his travels — this time through Switzerland to Rome. Detained by accident at Chur, he was induced to take charge of an academy at Reichenau, formerly a flourishing and influential school, now however in decadence. This invitation offered · Zschokke an opportunity to put into practice his ideas on education. He soon reformed and transformed the school. founding its organization especially upon the ideas of liberty, self-government and training for free citizenship. In two years he had brought his work to a condition of great usefulness and promise. But by this time France and Austria were again at war. Switzerland, the common frontier, was the battleground, and the prey of both. inhabitants were now divided into contending parties. The school was closed, and as the Austrian influence was

here in the ascendant, Zschokke became a fugitive, again disappointed of his most cherished hopes. Meantime, however, he had established a high reputation as an educator and had gained standing and influence among prominent men of the liberal party. He had already produced, besides a valuable schoolbook, an interesting work on local history, and his labors had met with public recognition by his formal admission to the rights of honorary citizenship.

At Ragatz Zschokke met other refugees, like himself friendly to the popular cause. By them he was appointed delegate to the Helvetic government then sitting at Aarau. This (Aug., 1798) marks his entrance into public life. For the stormy years following it is impossible, and here needless, to recount his history. Winning applause and confidence on his first public appearance, he was appointed successively to office after office of responsibility, trial and Everywhere he acted as the champion of the rights of the people, as peacemaker between contending factions, as the protector of communities and of persons under the horrors of war. In every capacity his clear judgment, his patriotic faith, his high courage and generous heart were manifest and won for him the respect of foes and the admiration of friends; so that it is hardly too much to say that during these trying years he was among the foremost citizens of his adopted country. On the restoration of peace Zschokke occupied high official position; but as he was not in sympathy with the reactionary tendencies of the government, he withdrew from public life - yet spent another quiet and fruitful winter (1801-2) at Berne.

Withdrawn now, as he supposed permanently, from public affairs, yet unwilling to leave Switzerland, he settled (1802)

at Aarau, where he ultimately built for himself a charming home. Here, in 1805, he married happily and founded a large family. After the more liberal reforms introduced by Napoleon, he once more took part in the public affairs of the canton, and was the leading spirit in all movements, official or private, for the general welfare, and especially in behalf of education, and the improvement of the domestic condition, the morals and the taste of the people. chiefly now he employed himself in literary work. Here he lived to the close of his long life (June 27, 1848) in indefatigable activity as citizen and as author, revered in Switzerland and highly honored abroad for his public services, and winning wide fame and influence by his pen. The lapse of time, in a generation no longer attracted by his admirable personal character and distinguished career, has somewhat obscured his literary reputation; but in Switzerland his name is still honored among the protagonists of the national liberty, and his more popular writings are still quite widely read in Germany also. On the 13th of July 1895, by general contribution, a superb bronze statue — the work of the sculptor Alfred Lanz — was erected to his memory at Aarau.

Zschokke's extensive literary work — the entire collection includes forty volumes — covers a wide range of topics and of style, and reveals his varied powers and many-sided character, as well as his limitations. Though not attaining the highest rank in any field, he was excellent in all; and such was his knowledge of and sympathy with our common humanity, that his works have had wider reading and influence than many others of far higher and more permanent literary rank. Outside of his early dramas, Abellino and

Julius (mentioned above) whose youthful extravagance he himself wished forgotten, we may mention in the field of history — besides numerous shorter sketches of more local interest — his important Geschichte des bayerischen Volks und seiner Fürsten, and especially Des Schweizerlandes Geschichte für das Schweizer Volk. This was written in a familiar and charming style, expressly to reach the common people and to arouse national pride and patriotism. It was Zschokke's motto: Volksbildung ist Volksbefreiung; he held that the reverent study of a nation's history is an important part of the patriotic education of its citizens, and to that object this work — even yet a household book in Switzerland — has powerfully contributed.

Of Zschokke's numerous works of fiction many were written with the like object, the education or improvement of the people. Such "novels with a purpose" are usually dry reading; but many of Zschokke's are redeemed by keen insight of character, a lively style and often a playful humor. We may name Das Goldmacherdorf, Alamontade, der Galeerensklave, Meister Jordan, Die Branntweinpest. Besides these there is a long list of others, sometimes with historical background, as Addrich im Moos, Die Rose von Disentis, etc.; others purely fictitious, often humorous, yet sometimes with deeper meaning; such as: Das Abenteuer einer Neujahrsnacht, Hans Dampf in allen Gassen, Herrn Quints Verlobung, Das Wirtshaus zu Cransac, etc. In all his fiction, of whatever character, Zschokke's plots and portraits are always pure. Nothing unclean soils his pages. His treatment of woman and of love is always delicate and tender.

In addition to these numerous books Zschokke's labors

as an editor were large and various. From 1799, and then after an interval from 1804 to 1842, he conducted a weekly paper, Der aufrichtige und wohlerfahrne Schweizerbote, which was widely read, and added much to his reputation at that day. To this he added later an annual Kalender des Schweizerboten, including original work as well as laborious compilations. He issued also, for several years, a periodical of useful knowledge: Miscellen für die neueste Weltkunde, and later a historical Magazine, Zur Geschichte unserer Zeit, and in addition to these, still later, Erheiterungen, a magazine of lighter literature, in which he published many of his tales. On these manifold and sometimes simultaneous labors Zschokke expended a restless and untiring energy which, if concentrated upon a narrower field, might have increased his permanent reputation. lived zealously in and for his own age, and thought little of fame, or of any form of self-interest.

His most celebrated work, however — and perhaps the most lasting — is his Stunden der Andacht. At a time of public and personal distress, in 1808, he began the issue annoymously, as a supplement to the Schweizerbote, of a weekly series of religious meditations. These were continued for eight years, when they were collected and published, though not till much later with avowal of their authorship. First as separate issues, and later in book form, these papers had a wide and influential circulation. They give a deep insight into Zschokke's profoundly religious nature, and, though from a somewhat rationalistic point of view, are instinct with the truest piety. This book was a favorite with Prince Albert and Queen Victoria. After his death, and on her behest, an English translation was made in two volumes,

I. Meditations on Life and its Religious Duties; II. Meditation on Death and Eternity. A selection from the two entitled Meditations on Life, Death and Eternity, has been reprinted in this country.

A small selection of "Tales by Zschokke" is included in the Tauchnitz Collection of Foreign Authors. Besides his own autobiography, *Selbstschau*, and other more extended works, pleasing sketches of Zschokke are published by his son, Emil Zschokke, by Dr. Stephen Born, and especially a *Festschrift*, by Pastor Wernly, on the unveiling of the statue at Aarau.

Our own story dates from a happy incident of Zschokke's life, and shows his most gentle and cheerful humor. At Berne in the winter 1801-2, just released from public life, Zschokke spent much time with his friends Ludwig Wieland, son of the poet, and Heinrich von Kleist, the gifted but unfortunate author of Kätchen von Heilbronn. they amused themselves by discussing an engraving in Zschokke's room, La Cruche Cassée, which represented a young girl and her lover standing in presence of a broken pitcher before an austere old judge. Each is trying to shield the other, while the judge's severe look adds to their confusion. It was agreed that each of the young authors should, in his own style, write his interpretation of the picture. Wieland promised a satire, Zschokke furnished the present story, and Kleist his well-known drama of the same title. Both agreed in making the judge the guilty party, and in shielding and uniting the young lovers. The work of Kleist — as he was undoubtedly the greater genius - is of higher literary rank. But Zschokke's tale is more human, and is pleasanter, or at least far easier, reading.

Der zerbrochene Krug.

1. Mariette.

Pwar La Napoule ist nur ein ganz kleiner Ort am Meerbufen von Cannes; aber man fennt ihn doch in der ganzen Brovence.1 Er liegt im Schatten ewiggrüner, hoher Balmen und dunkler Pomerangen. Das nun macht ihn freilich nicht berühmt. Doch sagt man, es 2 wachsen ba die 5 feurigsten Weintrauben, die sugesten Rosen und die schönsten Mädchen. Ich weiß es nicht; glaub' es indessen gern. Schabe, bag La Napoule so klein ist, und der feurigen Trauben, sugen Rosen und schönen Mädchen unmöglich genug erzeugen tann. Sonft hatte man bei uns zu Lande 10 both auch bavon.4

Sind feit Erbauung von La Napoule alle Lanapoule= rinnen Schönheiten gewesen, so muß ohne Zweifel die fleine Mariette ein Wunder aller Wunder gewesen sein, weil ihrer sogar die Chronik gedenkt.6 Man nannte sie 15 zwar nur die kleine Mariette; doch war sie nicht kleiner, als ungefähr ein Rind von siebenzehn Jahren und drüber ju fein pflegt, beffen Stirn genau bis zur Lippe bes aufgewachsenen Mannes reicht.

Die Chronik von La Napoule hatte ihre guten Gründe, von Marietten zu erzählen. Ich, an der Stelle der Chronik, hätte es auch gethan. Denn Mariette, die mit ihrer Mutter Manon bisher zu Avignon gewohnt hatte, drehte, als sie wieder in ihren Geburtsort kam, diesen beinahe ganz um. Eigentlich nicht die Häuser, sondern die Leute und deren Kopf; und auch wohl nicht die Köpfe aller Leute, sondern vorzüglich solcher, deren Kopf und Herz in der Nähe von zwei seelenvollen Augen immer in großer Gesto sahr sind. Ich weiß das. In solchen Fällen ist nicht zu scherzen.

Mutter Manon hätte wohl besser gethan, wäre sie in Avignon geblieben. Aber sie machte in La Napoule eine kleine Erbschaft; sie erhielt da ein Gütchen mit einigen Weinbergen, und ein niedliches Haus im Schatten eines Felsen, zwischen Ölbäumen und afrikanischen Akazien. So 4 etwas schlägt keine unbemittelte Witwe aus. Nun war sie in ihrer Meinung reich und glücklich, als wäre sie Gräfin von Provence oder dergleichen.

Desto schlimmer ging's mit den guten Lanapoulesen. Sie hatten sich solchen Unheils nicht versehen, und nicht im Homer gelesen, daß eine artige Frau ganz Griechenland und Kleinasien in Harnisch und Zwietracht bringen konnte.

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2. Wie das Unglück kam.

Kaum war Mariette vierzehn Tage im Hause zwischen ben Ölbäumen und afrikanischen Akazien, so wußte jeder junge Lanapoulese, daß Mariette da wohne, und daß in der ganzen Provence kein reizenderes Mädchen wohne, als eben in diesem Hause.

Sing sie durch den Flecken,2 schwebend leicht, wie ein verkleideter Engel, im flatternden Rock, blaßgrünen Mieder, vorn am Busen eine Orangenblüte neben Rosenknospen, und Blumen und Bänder wehend um den grauen Hut, der ihr seines Gesicht beschattete, ja, dann wurden die sinstern 10 Alten beredt und die Jünglinge stumm. Und überall öffenete sich links und rechts ein Fensterlein, eine Thüre, der Reihe nach.⁸ — "Guten Worgen," hieß es, oder "guten Abend, Wariette!" und sie nickte lächelnd rechts und links hin.⁴

Wenn Mariette in die Kirche trat, verließen alle Herzen (nämlich der Jünglinge) den Himmel, alle Augen die Heisligen, und die betenden Finger verirrten sich in den Perlen der Rosenkranzschnur. Das muß gewiß oft großes Ärgernis gegeben haben, zumal den Frommen.

Zu dieser Zeit sind ohne Zweisel die jungen Mädchen von La Napoule besonders fromm gewesen, denn sie ärgerten sich am meisten. Und es war ihnen kaum zu verdenken.⁶ Denn seit Mariettens Ankunft war mehr als ein Bräuti-

gam kühl geworden, und mehr als ein Anbeter seiner Geliebten abtrünnig.¹ Da gab es denn viel Zank und Borwürse überall, und viele Thränen, gute Lehren und Körbe.² Man sprach gar nicht mehr von Hochzeiten, sondern von 5 Trennungen. Man schickte sich sogar Pfänder der Treue, Kinge und Bänder, zurück.⁸ Die Alten mischten sich in den Zank ihrer Kinder. Hader und Streit lief von Haus zu Haus. Es war ein Jammer.

Mariette ist an allem schuld! — sagten die frommen 10 Mädchen; dann sagten's ihre Mütter; dann sagten's die Bäter, und zuletzt alle, sogar die jungen Männer.

Aber Mariette, in ihre Sittsamkeit und Unschuld eingehüllt,⁴ wie die aufbrechende Glut der Rosenknospe in das dunkse Grün des Blumenkelches, ahnte von dem großen 15 Elend nichts und blieb gütig gegen alle. — Das rührte erst die jungen Männer, und sie sprachen: "Warum das holde, harmlose Kind betrüben? Get ist ohne Schuld!" Dann sagten es die Bäter; dann sagten es die Mütter; und zuletzt alle, sogar die frommen Mädchen. Denn wer mit Marietten sprach, konnte nicht anders, als sie liebgewinnen. Und ehe ein halbes Jahr verging, hatte jeder mit ihr gesprochen, und war sie jedem lieb. Sie aber glaubte nicht, daß sie so gesiebt werde, und hatte vorher nicht geglaubt, daß man sie hassen konnte. — Was ahnet das dunkse, oft im Grase zertretene Beilchen, wie wert es sei!

Marietten abbüßen.º Mitleiden erhöht die Zärtlichkeit der

Buneigung. Überall fand sich Mariette freundlicher als je gegrüßt, freundlicher angelächelt, freundlicher eingelaben zu ländlichen Spielen und Tänzen.

3. Dom bosen Colin.

Doch nicht alle Menschen haben die Gabe des süßen Mitseids, sondern sind verstockten Herzens, wie der Pharao. 5 Dies kommt ohne Zweisel von dem natürlichen Verderben des Menschen seit dem Sündenfall; oder weil bei der Taushandlung der Böse nicht in gehöriger Ordnung abgefertigt worden.

Ein benkwürdiges Beispiel solcher Hartherzigkeit gab der 10 junge Colin, der reichste Pächter und Gutsbesitzer in La Napoule, der seine Wein- und Ölgärten, Bitronen- und Pomeranzenwälder kaum in einem Tage durchlausen konnte. Schon dieses beweist das natürliche Verderben seines Ge- mütes, daß er beinahe siebenundzwanzig Jahre alt war, 15 ohne gefragt zu haben, wozu ein Mädchen erschaffen sei.

Zwar alle Leute, besonders die weiblichen in einem gewissen Alter, darin sie gern Sünden vergeben,4 hielten den Colin für den besten Jungen unter der Sonne. Seine Gestalt, sein frisches, unbefangenes Wesen, sein Blick, sein wächeln hatten das Glück, besagten Leuten zu gefallen, die ihm wohl auch zur Not für eine der Sünden, die im Him-

mel schreien, Ablaß gegeben hätten. Allein dem Urteil solcher Richter ist nicht wohl zu trauen.

Inzwischens alt und jung zu Napoule sich mit der unsschuldigen Mariette versöhnt hatte und sich mitleidig an 5 sie schloß, war Colin der einzige, welcher für das liebe Kind ohne Erbarmen blied. Brachte man das Gespräch auf Marietten, ward er stumm, wie ein Fisch. Begegnete er ihr auf der Straße, ward er vor Zorn rot und blaß und warf seitwärts wahrhaft verzehrende Blicke nach ihr. Wenn sich abends die jungen Leute am Ufer des Meeres dei den alten Schloßtrümmern zu fröhlichen Spielen sammelten, oder zu ländlichem Tanz, oder einen Wechselgesangs zu beginnen, dann fehlte auch Colin nicht. Sobald aber Mariette kam, ward der tückssche Colin still, und er sang 15 um alles Gold in der Welt nicht mehr. Schade für seine liebliche Stimme! Jeder hörte sie gern, und unerschöpslich war er in Liedern.

Alle Mädchen sahen den bösen Colin gern, und er war mit allen freundlich. Er hatte, wie gesagt, einen schelzen mischen Blick, den die Jungfrauen fürchten und lieben; und wenn er lächelte, hätte man ihn malen sollen.⁸ Aber natürlich, die oft beleidigte Mariette sah ihn nur gar nicht an.⁷ Und da hatte sie vollkommen recht. Ob er lächelte oder nicht, das galt ihr gleich.⁸ Bon seinem schelmischen 25 Blick mochte sie nur nicht reden hören; und da hatte sie abermals recht. Wenn er erzählte, und er wußte immer viel,¹⁰ und dann alse horchten, neckte sie ihre Nachbarinnen

und warf bald den Pierre, bald den Paul mit abgerupften Kräutern,¹ und lachte und plauderte und hörte den Colin nicht. Das verdroß dann den stolzen Herrn; er brach oft mitten in der Erzählung ab und ging düster davon.

Rache ist süß. Die Tochter ber Frau Manon hätte 5 bann wohl triumphieren können.² Aber Mariette war boch ein gar zu gutes Kind, und ihr Herz zu weich. Wenn er schwieg, that's ihr leib. Ward er traurig, verging ihr das Lachen.³ Entfernte er sich, mochte sie nicht lange bleiben; und war sie zu Hause, weinte sie schönere Thränen der 10 Reue, als Magdalene, und hatte doch nicht halb so viel gessündigt.⁴

4. Der Krug.

Der Pfarrer von La Napoule, nämlich Bater Jerome, ein Greis von siedzig Jahren, hatte alle Tugenden eines Heiligen, und den einzigen Fehler, daß er wegen hohen 15 Alters sehr harthörig war. Aber dasür predigte er den Ohren seiner Taus- und Beichtkinder besto erbaulicher, und es hörte ihn jeder gern. Zwar predigte er beständig nur über zwei Sätze, als wenn seine ganze Religion darin wohnte. Entweder: "Kindlein, liebet euch unter veinander;" oder: "Kindlein, die Fügungen des Himmels sind wunderdar!" Doch wahrlich, darin lag auch so viel Glauben, Liebe und Hossfnung, daß man damit

wohl zur Not recht selig werden könnte.¹ Die Kindlein liebten sich ganz gehorsam unter einander und hofften auf des Himmels Fügungen. — Nur Colin mit dem kieselharten Herzen wollte nichts davon wissen. Selbst wenn er freunds bich zu sein schien, hatte er schlimme Absichten.

Die Napoulesen gehen gern zum Jahrmarkt der Stadt Bence.² Es ist da frohes Leben, und wenn auch wenig Geld, doch vielersei Ware. Nun war Mariette mit Mutter Manon auch zum Jahrmarkt; und Colin war auch da. 10 Er kaufte manchersei Näschereien und Kleinigkeiten für seine Freundinnen — aber für Marietten um keinen Sous.⁸ Und doch war er ihr allenthalben auf den Fersen.⁴ Aber er redete sie nicht an, und sie ihn nicht. Man sah wohl, er brütete über Böses.

Da stand Mutter Manon vor einem Gewölbe still, und sagte: "D Mariette, sieh den schönen Krug! Gine Königin dürfte sich nicht schämen," ihn mit ihren Lippen zu berühren. Sieh nur, der Kand ist strahlendes Gold, und die Blumen daran blühen nicht schöner im Garten, und sind doch nur gemalt. Und in der Mitte das Paradies! Sieh doch nur, Mariette, wie die Üpfel vom Baume lachen; es gelüstet einem fast." Und Adam kann nicht widerstehen, wie ihm die hübsche Eva einen zum Kosten darbietet. Und sieh doch, wie allerliebst das Lämmchen spielend um den goldgrünen Hasse vor dem Geier dasseht, als wollte" sie mit ihm schnäbeln!"

Mariette konnte sich nicht satt sehen. "Hätt' ich solch einen Krug,' Mutter," sprach sie; "er ist viel zu schön, daraus zu trinken; ich würde meine Blumen darein sehen und beständig ins Paradies hinein blicken. Wir sind auf dem Markt von Bence, aber seh' ich das Bild, so ist mir,² 5 als wären wir im Paradies."

So sprach Mariette, und alle Freundinnen rief sie herbei, ben Krug zu bewundern; und bald standen bei den Freunsbinnen auch die Freunde, und endlich beinahe die halbe Einwohnerschaft von La Napoule, vor dem wunderschönen 10 Krug. Aber wunderschön war er auch, vom allerköstlichsten, durchscheinenden Porzellan, mit vergoldeten Handhaben und brennenden Farben. Schüchtern fragte man wohl den Kaufmann : "Herr, wie teuer?" Und er antwortete: "Hundert Livres ist er unter Brüdern wert." Dann schwies 15 gen sie alle und gingen.

Als keiner mehr von La Napoule vor dem Gewölde stand, kam Colin geschlichen, warf dem Kaufmann hundert Livres auf den Tisch, ließ den Krug in eine Schachtel legen, mit Baumwolle gefüllt, und trug ihn davon. Seine boshaften 20 Blane kannte kein Mensch.

Nahe vor La Napoule, auf seinem Heimwege, es war schon dunkel, begegnete er dem alten Jacques, des Richters Knecht, der vom Felde kam. Jacques war ein ganz guter Mensch, aber herzlich dumm.

"Ich will dir ein Trinkgeld geben, Jacques," fagte Colin, "wenn du diese Schachtel in Manons Haus trägst und sie

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ba liegen läßt. 1 Und wenn man dich bemerken oder fragen sollte: "Bon wem kommt die Schachtel?" so sprich: "Es hat sie mir ein Fremdling gegeben." Aber meinen Namen verrate nie, sonst zürn' ich's dir ewig."

Das versprach Jacques, nahm das Trinkgeld und die Schachtel und ging damit dem kleinen Hause entgegen, zwischen den Ölbäumen und afrikanischen Akazien.

5. Der Überbringer.

Sh er dahin kam, begegnete ihm sein Herr, der Richter Hautmartin,8 und sprach: "Jacques, was trägst du?"

o "Eine Schachtel für Frau Manon. Aber, Herr, ich barf nicht sagen, von wem."

"Warum nicht?"

"Weil mir's Herr Colin ewig zurnen wurde."

"Es ift gut, daß du schweigen kannst. Doch ist's schon 15 spät. Gieb mir die Schachtel; ich gehe morgen ohnehin zu Frau Manon. Ich will ihr die Schachtel überreichen und nicht verraten, daß sie von Colin kommt. Es spart dir einen Weg und macht mir gutes Geschäft.

Jacques gab die Schachtel seinem Herrn, dem er ohne Widerspruch in allem zu gehorchen gewohnt war. Der Richter trug sie in sein Zimmer und betrachtete sie beim Licht mit großer Neugier. Auf dem Deckel stand mit roter

Rreide zierlich geschrieben : "Der liebenswürdigen und geliebten Mariette!" Berr hautmartin wußte aber wohl, daß dies nur Schalfheit von Colin fei und daß eine arge Tücke dahinter laure. Darum öffnete er die Schachtel vorsichtig, ob nicht eine Maus oder Ratte barin 5 verborgen sei. Aber als er des wunderschönen Kruges ansichtig ward,2 ben er selbst zu Bence gesehen, erschraf er von Herzen. Denn Herr Hautmartin war in den Rechten ein ebenso wohlerfahrener Mann, als im Unrechten.8 Er fah sogleich ein, Colin wolle Marietten mit dem Krug ins 10 Ungluck bringen; ihn,4 wenn er in ihren Sänden ware, vielleicht für Geschent eines beglückten Liebhabers aus ber Stadt oder für so etwas ausgeben, daß alle rechtlichen Leute sich von Mariette hätten entfernen müssen.⁵ Darum beschloß Herr Hautmartin, der Richter, um allen bosen 15 Argwohn niederzuschlagen, sich selber als Geber dazu zu bekennen. Ohnebem hatte er Marietten lieb, und hätte gern gesehen,6 wenn Mariette ben Spruch bes greisen Pfarrers Jerome beffer gegen ihn befolgt haben wurde: "Rind= lein, liebet euch unter einander!" Freilich, Berr 20 Hautmartin war ein Kindlein von fünfzig Jahren, und Mariette meinte, der Spruch passe nicht mehr auf ihn. Hingegen Mutter Manon fand, ber Richter fei ein verständiges Kindlein, habe Geld und Ansehen im ganzen Navoule, von einem Ende des Fleckens bis zum andern, 25 Und wenn der Richter von Hochzeit sprach, und Mariette aus Furcht davon lief, blieb Mutter Manon sigen und

fürchtete sich gar nicht vor dem langen, ehrbaren Herrn. Auch mußte man gestehen, an seinem ganzen Leibe war kein Fehler. Und obwohl Colin der schönste Mann im Flecken sein mochte, hatte doch der Herr Richter in zwei Dingen viel vor ihm voraus, nämlich die großen Jahre und eine große, große Nase. Ja, diese Nase, die dem Richter immer wie ein Trabant vorausging, seine Ankunft zu verkünden, war ein rechter Elefant unter den menschelichen Nasen.

Mit diesem Elefanten, seiner guten Absicht und dem Kruge, ging der Richter folgenden Morgens in das Haus zwischen den Ölbäumen und afrikanischen Akazien.

"Für die schöne Mariette," sprach er, "ift mir nichts zu kostbar. Ihr habt segstern den Krug zu Bence bewundert. 15 Erlaubt, holde Mariette, daß ich ihn und mein liebendes Herz zu Euern Füßen lege."

Manon und Mariette waren entzückt und erstaunt, als sie den Krug sahen. Manons Augen funkelten selig; * aber Mariette wandte sich und sprach: "Ich darf weder Geuer Herz noch Euern Krug nehmen." Da ward Mutter Manon zornig und rieß:

"Aber ich nehme Herz und Krug an. O du Thörin, wie lange willst du dein Glück verschmähen? Auf wen wartest du? Soll ein Graf von Provence dich zur Braut 25 machen, baß du den Richter von La Napoule verachtest?— Ich weiß besser sir dich zu sorgen. Herr Hautmartin, ich rechne mir's zur Ehre, Euch meinen Schwiegersohn zu heißen."

Da ging Mariette hinaus und weinte bitterlich, und haßte den schönen Krug von ganzem Herzen.

Aber der Richter strich sich mit der flachen Hand über die Nase, und sprach weislich:

"Mutter Manon, übereilet nichts.² Das Täubchen wird 5 sich endlich bequemen, wenn es mich besser kennen sernt. Ich bin nicht ungestüm. Ich verstehe mich auf die Weisberchen,² und ehe ein Bierteljahr vergeht, schleich ich mich in Mariettens Herz."

"Dazu ist seine Nase zu groß!" stüsterte Mariette, die 10 braußen vor der Thüre horchte und heimlich sachte. In der That, es verging ein Bierteljahr, und Herr Hautmartin war noch nicht einmas mit der Nasenspize ins Herz eingebrungen.

6. Die Blumen.

Aber mährend dieses Vierteljahrs hatte Mariette wohl 15 noch andere Geschäfte. Der Krug machte ihr viel Verdruß und Mühe; und außerdem wohl sonst noch etwas.³

Bierzehn Tage lang sprach man in La Napoule von nichts anderm, als dem Krug. Und jedermann sagte, es sei ein Geschenk des Richters und die Hochzeit schon verads vebet. Alls aber Mariette seierlich allen ihren Gespielinnen erklärt hatte, sie wolle ihren Leib lieber dem Abgrunde des Meeres als dem Richter vermählen, suhren die Mächen

nur ärger fort, sie zu necken, sprechend: "Ach, wie selig muß es sich ruhen im Schatten seiner Nase."— Dies war ber erste Verbruß.

Dann hatte Mutter Manon den grausamen Grundsat, 5 daß sie Marietten zwang, den Krug alle Morgen beim Brunnen am Felsen zu schwenken und mit frischen Blumen zu füllen. Dadurch hoffte sie Marietten an den Krug und an das Herz des Gebers zu gewöhnen. Aber sie fuhr fort, Gabe und Geber zu hassen, und die Arbeit am Brunsonen warb eine wahre Strafe für sie. Zweiter Berdruß.

Dann, wenn sie morgens zum Brunnen fam, lagen zweimal in der Woche auf dem Felsstück daneben immerdar einige der schönften Blumen, schön geordnet, recht für die Bracht des Kruges geschaffen. Und um die Blumenstengel 15 war immer ein Papierstreif geschlungen, und darauf ge= schrieben: "Liebe Mariette!" - Nun mußte man der kleinen Mariette doch nicht weis machen wollen,2 als wenn es in der Welt noch Zauberer und Feen gabe.8 Folglich famen die Blumen und die füße Anrede derselben von 20 Herrn Hautmartin. Mariette mochte nur nicht daran riechen, bloß weil der lebendige Atem aus des Richters Nase sie umfäuselt hatte. Inzwischen nahm sie die Blumen, weil sie besser waren als Feldblumen, und zerriß die Papierstreifen in tausend Stücke und streute sie auf die 25 Stelle, wo die Blumen zu liegen pflegten. Aber bas ärgerte ben Richter Hautmartin gar nicht, bessen Liebe unvergleichlich groß war in ihrer Art, wie seine Nase in ihrer Digitized by Google Art. Dritter Berdruf.

Endlich aber entdeckte es sich im Gespräch mit Herrn Hautmartin, daß er gar nicht der Geber der Blumen mare.1 Wer sollte es nun sein? — Mariette war über die unverhoffte Entbedung fehr erstaunt. Sie nahm von der Zeit an zwar die Blumen lieber 2 vom Felsen, roch auch 5 baran, aber - wer legte sie dahin? Mariette mar, mas die Mädchen sonst aar nicht zu sein pflegen, sehr neugierig. Sie riet auf diesen oder jenen Jüngling von La Napoule. Doch erraten ließ sich bas nicht. Sie lauschte und lauerte spät hinein in die Nacht: sie stand früher auf. Aber sie 10 erlauschte und erlauerte nichts. Und doch zweimal in der Woche des Morgens lagen immer die Wunderblumen auf bem Kelsen, und auf dem darum gewundenen Bavierstreifen 1 las sie immer den stillen Seufzer an sich : "Liebe Mariette!" - So etwas muß boch auch ben Bleichgültigsten 15 neugierig machen. Aber Neugier macht zulett brennende Bein. Bierter Berdruß.

7. Bosheit über Bosheit.

Nun hatte am Sonntag Pater Jerome wieder über den Satz gepredigt: "Des Himmels Fügungen sind wunderbar!" Und die kleine Mariette dachte: "So wird 20 er's auch fügen, daß ich den unsichtbaren Blumenspender endlich entbecke." Pater Jerome hatte nie unrecht.

In einer Sommernacht, da es auch allzuwarm gewesen,

war Mariette früh erwacht, und konnte nicht wieder einsschlafen. Drum sprang sie freudig vom Lager, als das erste Morgenrot über die Meereswellen und über die lerisnischen Inseln' her gegen das Fenster des Kämmerleins blitzte. Sie kleidete sich und ging hinaus, Antlitz, Brust und Arme am kühlen Brunnen zu waschen; den Hut nahm sie mit, am Weere ein Stilndchen zu lustwandeln. Sie kannte da eine heimliche Stelle zum Baden.

Um aber zu ber heimlichen Stelle zu kommen, mußte 10 man über die Felsen hinter dem Hause gehen, und von da wieder abwärts, neben Granatbüschen vorbei und Palmen. Diesmal konnte Mariette nicht vorbei. Denn unter der jüngsten und schlankesten der Palmen lag im süßen Schlaf ein junger, schlanker Mann — neben ihm ein Strauß der 25 allerschönsten Blumen. Auch sah man wohl ein weißes Papier daran,² auf welchem vermutlich wieder ein Seufzer redete. — Wie konnte Mariette da vorbei kommen?

Sie blieb stehen und zitterte vor Schreck an allen Gliebern. Dann wollte sie wieder zur Hütte heim. Raum war sie ein paar Schritte zurückgegangen, sah sie sich wieder nach dem Schläfer um und blieb stehen. Doch aus der Ferne ließ sich sein Gesicht nicht erkennen. — Jetzt oder nie war ein Geheimnis zu lösen. Sie trippelte leise der Palme näher. Aber er schien sich zu regen. Nun lief sie wieder zur Hütte. Doch war seine Bewegung nichts als furchtsame Einbildung Mariettens gewesen. Nun machte sie sich wieder auf den Beg zur Palme. Allein er konnte

sich vielleicht mit seinem Schlaf verstellen. Geschwind rettete sie sich zur Hütte. Wer wird aber wegen eines leeren Bielleichts kliehen? Sie trat herzhafter die Reise zur Palme an.

Bei biesem Schwanken ihrer schüchternen und lüsternen 5 Seele's zwischen Furcht und Neugier, bei biesem Hin- und Hertrippeln zwischen Hütte und Palmenbaum, war sie doch endlich dem Schläfer immer um einige kleine Schritte näher gekommen, indem auch zugleich die Neugier siegreicher war's als die Furcht.

"Was geht er mich benn an? Der Weg führt mich nur an ihm vorbei. Schlaf er ober wach' er, ich gehe ja nur vorbei." So bachte Manons Tochter. Aber sie ging nicht vorbei, sonbern blieb stehen; benn man mußte boch bem Blumenspender recht ins Gesicht schauen, um seiner 15 Sache gewiß zu sein. Zudem schlief er ja, als hätte er seit vier Wochen keinen gesunden Schlummer gehabt. — Und wer war's? — Nun, wer sollte es denn anders sein, als der Erzbösewicht Colin?

Also er war's gewesen, der erst aus alter Feinbschaft 20 bem guten Mädchen so viel Todesverdruß mit dem Kruge gemacht und es in den verdrießlichen Handel mit Herrn Hautmartin gebracht hatte; er war's gewesen, der dann hinging und sie mit Blumen neckte, um ihre Neugier zu foltern. Wozu? — Er haßte Marietten. Er betrug sich 25 noch immer in allen Gesellschaften gegen das arme Kind auf unverzeihliche Weise. Er wich aus, wo er konnte;

und wo er nicht konnte, betrübte er die fromme Kleine. Gegen alle andern Mädchen von La Napoule war er gesprächiger, freundlicher, gefälliger, als gegen Marietten. Man denke! Er hatte sie noch nie zum Tanz aufgefors bert, und sie tanzte doch allerliebst.

Nun lag er da, verraten, ertappt. In Mariettens Bruft erwachte die Rache. Welche Schmach konnte sie ihm anthun! - Sie nahm ben Blumenstrauß, löste ihn auf, streute mit gerechtem Zorn verächtlich sein Geschenk über 10 ben Schläfer hin.2 Nur das Papier, auf welchem wieder ber Seufzer: "Liebe Mariette!" stand, behielt fie und steckte es geschwind in den Busen. Sie wollte für künftige Fälle diese Probe seiner Handschrift aufbewahren. Mariette war schlau. Run wollte sie gehen. Aber ihre Rache schien noch 15 nicht gefättigt. Sie konnte nicht von der Stelle, ohne Colins Bosheit mit einer ähnlichen zu strafen. Sie riß von ihrem Sut das veilchenfarbene, feidene Band und schlang es leife um bes Schläfers Arm und um ben Baum, und knüpfte den Colin mit drei Knoten fest an die Balme. 20 Wenn er nun erwachte, wie mußte er erstaunen! Bie mußte ihn die Neugier foltern, wer ihm auch den Streich gespielt!4 — Das konnte er unmöglich erraten. Desto besser. Es geschah ihm recht.

Mariette war noch allzugnädig gegen ihn. Ihr Werf 25 schien sie zu reuen,⁵ als sie es vollbracht hatte. Ihre Brust slog ungestüm. Ich glaube gar, es kam ihr ein Thränchen in die Augen, mit denen sie nur allzumitleidig

den Berbrecher betrachtete. Langsam ging sie zu den Granatbufchen am Felsen zurud - sie sah sich oft um; langsam den Felsen hinauf, sie sah oft hinab nach der Balme. Dann eilte sie zur rufenden Mutter Manon.1

8. Das Hutband.

Aber noch den gleichen Tag übte Colin neue Tücke. 5 Bas that er? — Öffentlich beschämen 2 wollte er die arme Mariette. Ach! sie hatte nicht bedacht, daß man ihr veilchenfarbenes Band in ganz Napoule kenne. — Colin kannte es nur zu gut. Er schlang es stolz um seinen Sut, und trug es vor aller Welt zur Schau, wie eine Eroberung. 10 Und jeder und jede rief:8 "Er hat es von Marietten." Und alle Mädchen riefen zurnend: "Der Bösewicht." Und alle Junglinge, die Marietten gern faben, riefen: "Der Bösewicht."

"Wie? Mutter Manon?" schrie der Richter Hautmartin, 15 als er zu Manon tam, und er schrie so laut, daß es in seiner ganzen Nase wunderbar wiederhallte. "Wie? Das duldet Ihr? Meine Braut beschenkt den jungen Bächter Colin mit einem Hutband? Es ist hohe Zeit, dag wir unsere Hochzeit feiern. Ift die vorbei, so hab' ich auch ein 20 Recht zu reden."

"Ihr habt recht," 5 antwortete Mutter Manon. "Wenn

bie Sache so steht, muß die Hochzeit schnell sein. Ist die vorbei, ist alles vorbei."

"Aber, Mutter Manon, Eure Tochter weigert mir noch immer das Jawort."

5 "Rüftet nur das Hochzeitmahl."

"Aber sie will mich auch nicht einmal freundlich ansehen; und wenn ich mich zu ihr setze, springt die kleine Wilbe auf und rennt davon."

"Herr Richter, rüstet nur das Hochzeitmahl."

"Wir wollen sie überrumpeln. Wir gehen zum Pater Jerome. Am Montag morgen in aller Früh und aller Stille soll er die Trauung vollziehen. Das wollen wir ihm schon beibringen.¹ Ich din Mutter. Ihr seid die 15 erste obrigkeitliche Person in La Napoule. Er muß geshorchen. Doch Mariette darf davon nichts wissen. Am Montag früh schicke ich sie zum Pater Jerome, ganz allein, mit einem Auftrag, damit sie nichts ahnt.² Dann soll ihr der Pfarrer ans Herz reden. Ein halbes Stündlein darauf dommen wir beide. Dann geschwind zum Altar. Und wenn auch Mariette da noch nein ruft, was macht's? Der alte Herr kann ja nicht hören. Aber still die dahin gegen Marietten und ganz La Napoule."

Dabei blieb's unter den beiden. Mariette ließ sich von 25 dem Glück nicht träumen, das ihr bevorstand. Sie dachte nur an Colins Bosheit, der sie im ganzen Orte zum Gespräch der Leute gemacht hatte. O, wie bereute sie die

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Undesonnenheit mit dem Bande! Und doch verzieh sie im Herzen dem Bösewicht seine Schuld. Mariette war viel zu gut. Sie sagte ihrer Mutter, sie sagte allen Gespielinnen: "Der Colin hat mein versorenes Hutband gesunden. Ich hab' es ihm nicht gegeben. Nun will er mich damit ärgern. 5Ihr wisset ja, der Colin ist mir von jeher übelan gewesen¹ und hat immer gesucht, wie er mich kränken könnte!"

Ach, das arme Kind! es wußte nicht, auf welche neue Abscheulichkeiten ber heimtücksiche Wensch wieder sann.

9. Der zerbrochene Krug.

In der Frühe trat Mariette mit dem Krug zum Brun- 10 nen. Noch lagen keine Blumen auf dem Felsstück. Es war auch wohl zu früh; kaum stieg die Sonne aus dem Meere.

Da rauschten Tritte. Da kam Colin; in seiner Hand die Blumen. Mariette ward blutrot im Gesicht. Colin stammelte: "Guten Morgen, Mariette." — Aber es ging 15 ihm nicht von Herzen mit dem Gruß;² er konnte ihn kaum über die Lippen bringen.

"Warum trägst du so öffentlich mein Band, Colin?" sagte Mariette, und stellte den Krug auf das Felsstück. "Ich gab dir's nicht."

"Du gabst mir's nicht, liebe Mariette?" fragte er, und ward blaß vor innerer But." Mariette schämte sich ihrer Lüge, senkte die Augenlider und sagte nach einer Weile: "Wohl, ich hab' es dir geges ben; doch du sollst es nicht zur Schau tragen. Gieb mir's zurück."

5 Da knüpfte er's langsam los; sein Ürger war so groß, baß er die Thräne im Auge nicht und nicht den Seufzer seiner Brust verbergen konnte.

"Liebe Mariette, laß mir bein Band!" sagte er leise. "Nein!" antwortete sie.

Da ging sein versteckter Grimm in Berzweiflung über. Er blickte mit einem Seufzer gen Himmel, dann büster auf Marietten, die still und fromm am Brunnen stand mit niedergeschlagenen Augen und herabhängenden Armen.

Er wand das veilchenblaue Band um den Strauß der 15 Blumen, rief: "So nimm denn alles hin!" und schleuderte die Blumen so tückisch zum prächtigen Krug auf dem Felsstück, daß dieser herab zu Boden stürzte und zerbrach. Schadenfroh sloh er davon.

Mutter Manon hatte alles, hinter dem Fenster lauschend, 20 gehört und gesehen. Als aber der Krug brach, verging ihr Hören und Sehen. Sie war kaum der Sprache mächtig vor Entsetzen. Und als sie sich mit Gewalt zum engen Fenster hinausdrängte, dem flüchtigen Berbrecher nachzusschrein, riß sie das Fenster aus den morschen Steinen, daß 25 es mit grausenhaftem Getöse zur Erde stürzte und zerbrach.

So viel Unglück hätte jebe andere Frau außer Fassung gebracht. Aber Manon erholte sich bald. "Ein Glück, daß

ich Zeugin seines Frevels war!" rief sie; "er muß vor den Richter. Er soll Arug und Fenster mit seinem Golde mir auswiegen.¹ Das giebt dir reiche Aussteuer, Mariette!" Als aber Mariette die Scherben des durchlöcherten Aruges brachte, als Manon das Paradies verloren sah,² den guten 5 Adam ohne Kopf, und von der Eva nur noch die Beine sest stehend, die Schlange unverletzt triumphierend, den Tiger unbeschädigt, aber das Lämmlein dis auf den Schwanz versschwunden, als hätte es der Tiger hinuntergeschluckt, da brach Mutter Manon heulend in Berwünschungen des Colin 10 aus und sagte: "Man sieht's wohl, der Wurf kam aus Teusels Hand."

10. Das Gericht.

Und sie nahm den Krug in der einen, Marietten an der andern Hand, und ging um die neunte Stunde zu Herrn Hautmartin, wo er zu Gericht zu sitzen pflegte.⁸ Da brachte 15 sie mit sautem Geschrei ihre Klage vor, und zeigte den zer-brochenen Krug und das versorene Paradies. Mariette weinte bitterlich.

Der Richter, als er den Krug zerbrochen und die schöne Braut in Thränen sah, geriet in so gerechten Zorn gegen 20 den Colin, daß seine Nase veilchenblau ward, wie Marietztens berühmtes Hutband. Er ließ durch seinen Schergen alsbald den Frevler herbeiholen.

Colin kam tiefbetrübt. Mutter Manon wiederholte nun ihre Alage mit vieler Beredtsamkeit vor Richter, Schergen und Schreibern. Aber Colin hörte nichts. Er trat zu Marietten und flüsterte ihr zu: "Bergieb mir, liebe Maristete, wie ich dir vergebe. Ich drach dir aus Bersehen nur den Krug; du aber, du hast mir das Herz gebrochen!"

"Was soll' das Geflüster da?" rief mit richterlicher Hoheit Herr Hautmartin. "Höret auf Eure Anklage und verteidigt Euch."

o "Ich verteidige mich nicht. Ich habe den Krug zer= brochen wider meinen Willen," sagte Colin.

"Das glaub' ich fast selbst," sagte schluchzend Mariette. "Ich bin so schuldig, wie er; denn ich hatte ihn beleidigt und in Zorn gebracht. Da warf er mir das Band und die 15 Blumen unvorsichtig zu. Er kann nicht dafür."

"Ei, seht mir doch!" schrie Mutter Manon. "Will das Mädchen noch seine Schutzrednerin sein? Herr Richter, sprechet! Er hat den Krug zerbrochen, das leugnet er nicht, und ich seinetwillen das Fenster — will er leugnen, 20 kann er's sehen."

"Da Ihr nicht leugnen könnet, Herr Colin," sprach ber Richter, "so zahlet Ihr für den Krug dreihundert Livres, benn so viel ist er wert; und dann für"

"Nein," rief Colin, "so viel ist er nicht wert. Ich kaufte ihn 25 zu Bence auf dem Warkt für Marietten um hundert Livres." "Ihr ihn gekauft, Herr Unverschämter?" schrie der Richter, und ward im ganzen Gesichte wie Wariettens Hutband.

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Doch mehr konnte er und wollte er nicht fagen, denn er fürchtete widerliche Erörterungen in der Sache.

Aber Colin ward zornig wegen des Borwurfs und sprach: "Ich schiefte diesen Krug am Abend des Markttages durch Euern eigenen Knecht an Marietten. Dort steht ja Jacques 5 an der Thür. Er ist Zeuge. Jacques, rede! Gab ich dir nicht die Schachtel, du solltest ise zu Frau Manon tragen?"

Herr Hautmartin wollte dazwischen donnern,2 aber ber einfältige Jacques sagte: "Besinnet Euch nur, Herr Richter, Ihr nahmet mir Colins Schachtel ab und trugt, was wo barin gewesen, zur Frau Manon. Die Schachtel liegt ja bort noch unter ben Papieren."

Da mußten die Schergen den einfältigen Jacques hinauswerfen; und auch Herr Colin ward hinausgewiesen, bis man ihn wieder rufen werde.*

"Ganz wohl, Herr Richter," entgegnete Colin, "aber dies Stückhen soll Euer letztes in Napoule sein. Ich weiß wohl mehr als dies,4 daß Ihr Euch mit meinem Eigentum bei Frau Manon und Marietten in Gunst setzen wolltet.5 Wenn Ihr mich sucht, so werdet Ihr wohlthun, nach Grasse vum Herrn Landvogt zu reisen." Damit ging Colin.

Herr Hautmartin war über den Handel sehr verwirrt und wußte in der Bestürzung nicht, was er that. Frau Manon schüttelte den Kops. Die Sache war ihr ganz dunkel und verdächtig worden.⁷ "Wer wird mir nun den 25 zerbrochenen Krug zahlen?" fragte sie.

"Mir," sagte Mariette mit glühendem Angesichte, "mir ist er beinah" schon bezahlt."

11. Wunderbare fügungen.

Colin ritt noch gleichen Tages nach Grasse zum Herrn Landvogt und kam andern Morgens in der Frühe zurück. Herr Hautmartin aber lachte nur dazu und redete der Frau Manon allen Argwohn aus, und schwor, er wolle sich bie Nase abschneiden lassen, wenn Colin nicht dreihundert Livres für den zerbrochenen Arug zahlen müsse. — Auch ging er mit Frau Manon zum Bater Jerome wegen der Trauung und schärfte ihm wohl ein, Marietten ernsthaft ihre Pflicht vorzustellen, als gehorsame Tochter dem Willen der Mutter und der Vermählung nicht zu widerstreben. Das versprach auch der alte, fromme Herr, obwohl er nur die Hälfte von allem verstand, was man ihm ins Ohr schrie.

Aber Mariette nahm den zerbrochenen Krug in ihre Schlafkammer und hatte ihn nun erst recht lieb,2 und ihr war, 15 als wäre das Paradies in ihre Brust eingezogen, seit es auf dem Krug durchlöchert worden.

Als nun der Montag Morgen kam, sprach Mutter Manon zu ihrer Tochter: "Aleide dich wohl an und trage dieses Myrtenkränzlein zum Bater Jerome; er verlangt es 20 für eine Braut." — Mariette kleidete sich sonntäglich, nahm ohne Arg den Myrtenkranz und trug ihn zum Bater Jerome.

Unterwegs begegnete ihr Colin, der grüßte sie freundlich und schüchtern; und als sie fagte, wohin sie den Kranz trage, sprach Colin: "Ich gehe den gleichen Gang, denn ich

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muß dem Pfarrer das Geld bringen für den Kirchenzehnten." Und wie sie beide gingen, nahm er schweigend ihre Hand; da zitterten beide, als hätten sie gegen einander große Berbrechen auf dem Gewissen.

"Haft du mir vergeben?" flüsterte ängstlich Colin. "Ach, 5 Mariette, was hab' ich dir gethan, daß du so grausam gegen mich bist?"

Aber sie konnte nichts sagen, als: "Sei nur ruhig, Colin, das Band sollst du wieder haben. Und ich will deinen Krug behalten. Gelt,¹ er ist doch von dir?" 10

"Mariette, kannst du zweiseln? Sieh, was ich habe, dir möcht' ich alles geben. Willst du mir künftig freundlich sein, wie andern?"

Sie antwortete nicht. Als sie aber in das Pfarrhaus traten, blickte sie ihn seitwärts an, und da sie seine schönen 15 Augen naß sah, lispelte sie ihm zu: "Lieber Colin!" — Da bog er sich und küßte ihre Hand. Da ging die Thüre eines Zimmers auf, und Pater Jerome in ehrwürdiger Gestalt stand vor ihnen. — Die jungen Leute waren wie vom Schwindel befallen, denn sie hielten sest, eins am an- 20 dern.² Ich weiß nicht, war das die Wirkung des Handkusses, oder die Ehrfurcht vor dem Greis?

Da reichte Mariette dem Pfarrer das Myrtenkränzchen. Er legte es auf ihr Haupt und sprach: "Kindlein, liebet euch unter einander!" und redete nun dem guten Mäds 25 chen auf das beweglichste und rührendste zu,8 den Colin zu lieben. Denn der alte Herr hatte wegen seiner Harthörigs

keit ben Namen bes Bräutigams entweder falsch gehört, oder wegen des alternden Gedachtnisses vergessen, und meinte, Colin müsse der Bräutigam sein.

Da brach unter dem Zuspruch des Greises Mariettens 5 Herz, und mit Thränen und Schluchzen rief sie: "Ach, ich lieb' ihn ja schon lange,¹ aber er hasset mich."

"Ich dich hassen, Mariette?" rief Colin; "meine Seele lebte nur in dir, seit du nach La Napoule gekommen. O Mariette, wie konnte ich denn hoffen und glauben, daß du 20 mich liebtest? Betet dich nicht ganz La Napoule an?"

"Warum flohst du mich, Colin, und zogest alle meine Gespielen 2 mir vor?"

"O Mariette, ich ging in Furcht und Zagen, in Kummer und Liebe unter, wenn ich dich sah. Ich hatte den Mut 15 nicht, dir nahe zu sein; und war ich nicht bei dir, war ich noch unglückseliger."

Als sie so gegen einander redeten, meinte der guter Pater, sie haderten. Und er legte seine Arme um beide, führte sie zusammen und sprach slehend: "Kindlein, Kindlein, wliebet euch unter einander."

Da sank Mariette an Colins Brust, und Colin schlug beibe Arme um sie, und beider Antlitz strahlte in stummer Entzückung. Sie vergaßen den Pfarrer, die ganze Welt. Colins Lippe hing an Mariettens süßem Munde. Es war 25 zwar nur ein Luß, aber wahrlich ein Luß der lieblichsten Bernichtung. Beide waren in einander aufgelöst. Beide hatten so ganz ihre Besinnung verloren, daß sie, ohne es

zu wissen, dem entzückten Pater Jerome in die Kirche folgten por den Altar.

"Mariette!" seufzte er.

"Colin!" seufzte fie.

In der Kirche beteten viele Andächtige; 1 aber mit Er- 5 staunen wurden sie Zeugen von Colins und Mariettens Bermählung. Biele liesen noch vor Beendigung der Feier- lichkeit hinaus, es links und rechts in Napoule verkünden zu können: Colin und Mariette sind vermählt!

Als die Trauung vollbracht war, freute sich Pater Je= 10 rome redlich, daß es ihm so gut gelungen 2 und von den Brautleuten so wenig Widerstand geleistet war. Er führte sie ins Pfarrhaus.

12. Ende dieser merkwürdigen Beschichte.

Da kam atemlos Mutter Manon. Sie hatte zu Hause lange auf die Ankunft des Bräutigams gehofft. Er war 15 nicht gekommen. Beim letzten Glockengeläute hatte die Angst sie getrieben, und sie selbst sich auf den Weg zu Herrn Hautmartin gemacht.* Dort aber war neues Entssetzen über sie gekommen. Sie erfuhr, der Herr Landvogt 20 nebst den Dienern der Biguerie sei erschienen,4 habe Rechsungen, Kassen und Protokolle des Richters in Unterssuchung genommen, dann den Herrn Hautmartin in der gleichen Stunde verhaften lassen.

"Das hat gewiß der gottlose Colin gestistet!" war ihr Gedanke. Nun hatte sie sich eilsertig zum Pfarrhaus beseben, um beim Pater Jerome den Aufschub der Trauung zu entschuldigen. Da trat ihr lächelnd, und mit Stolz auf 5 sein Werk, der gute Greis entgegen, und an seinen Händen das neuvermählte Paar.

Jett verlor Frau Manon in vollem Ernst Gedanken und Sprache, als sie das Borgefallene vernahm. Aber Colin hatte der Gedanken und Sprache jett mehr² als sonst in 10 seinem ganzen Leben. Er sing von seiner Liebe an und dem zerbrochenen Kruge und von des Richters Falschheit, und wie er diesen Ungerechten zu Grasse in der Biguerie entlarvt habe. Dann dat er um Mutter Manons Segen, weil es nun geschehen sei, ohne daß Mariette noch er daran schuld waren. Pater Jerome, der lange nicht verstand, was geschehen sei, faltete, als er über die Bermählung durch Misverständsnis den vollsten Ausschlassen.

rief mit emporgehobenem Blick: "Wunderbarlich's sind des Himmels Fügungen."— Colin und Mariette küß-20 ten ihm die Hände; Mutter Manon, aus bloßer Ehrfurcht vor dem Himmel, gab dem jungen Shepaar ihren Segen, bemerkte aber zwischenein, der Kopf sei ihr wie umgebreht.

Frau Manon war ihres Schwiegersohnes froh, als sie seinen Reichtum kennen lernte, und besonders da Herr Haut-25 martin gefangen, samt seiner Nase, nach Grasse geführt warb.

Der zerbrochene Krug aber ward in der Familie bis auf ben heutigen Tag als Andenken und Heiligtum aufbewahrt.

NOTES

NOTES.

T.

Page 1.— I. The scene is laid in the south of France. Cannes is an important town in the Department of Var, on the Mediterranean. Here Napoleon landed on his return from Elba, March I, 1815. La Napoule is a small village on the bay, a few miles distant. The old Provence (Lat. provincia) is now subdivided into departments; yet the name is still used. The region is famed for the beauty of its climate and the richness of its fruits and foliage.

Observe that most of the proper names herein are French (see Vocabulary).

- 2. es, introductory: there grow there. glaub' es, for ich glaub' es, is colloquial.
- 3. Schabe, elliptical: (it is) pity. ber Trauben, etc., depending on genug.
- 4. bei uns zu Lanbe, phrase: in our country we should also doubtless have some of them.
 - 5. Sind, etc., the inversion marks condition: if, etc.
- 6. ihrer, gen. dep. on gebentt. The "chronicle" is, of course, only a playful fiction.
- Page 2.—1. Avignon, an important city on the Rhone, of great antiquity and historical interest, at times the residence or refuge of the Popes.—brehte...um, (umbrehen).
- 2. folder, beren, a frequent connection: of those whose heads, etc. Note singular Ropf, English plural; also two senses of beren.
- 3. ift nicht zu scherzen, impersonal infin. idiom: there is no joking; e8 (see 1, 2) is omitted in consequence of inversion.
- 4. So etwas, such a thing. schlägt . . . aus (ausschlagen). Note also the phrase Erbschaft machen, to receive a legacy.
- 5. bergleichen (of the like): something of the kind. als ware, condition (wenn omitted): as if she were, etc.

6. eine artige Frau, the Grecian Helen, cause of the Trojan War, the subject of Homer's Iliad. Note the phrase ging's mit, it fared with, it was for, etc.

II.

- Page 3. 1. wohne, subj. indirect, in same tense as would have been used by the persons referred to. viergehn Tage, a fortnight.
- 2. Ging sie, as 1, 5: if or when she went. Orangenblüte, the descriptive accusative.
 - 3. ber Reihe nach, phrase: one after another.
- 4. hin, along; that is, as she went along. hief es, impersonal: was the word.
- 5. Die Seiligen, figures of saints on the altar, etc. Rosentrang-schuur, rosary, a string of beads, pearls, balls, etc., originally cut in form of roses, used for counting prayers: the fingers went astray, or lost the count.
- 6. war... 3n verbenten, infin. idiom, as 2, 3: they could hardly be blamed for it.
 - Page 4. 1. abtrunnig (abtrennen); feiner Geliebten is dative.
- 2. Rorbe, familiar; our "mittens": einen Rorb geben, betommen, "to give, or get, the mitten."
- 3. Wan schiefte sid, reflexive as reciprocal: each other, sid indirect object.
 - 4. in ihre Sittsamfeit . . . eingehüllt, wrapt in. Note the accus.
- 5. betriben, the absolute infin., as in English: why trouble? etc. Note the neut. pron. es, she; also the humor: the girls, who were the first to accuse, are the last to acquit, and vice versa for the young men.
 - 6. anders als, else than, i.e. could not help, etc.
- 7. und war fie, a rather unusual order. In the familiar style of this text, freedom in word order often occurs. Note the indirect subjunctives, werbe, foune, sei, as 3, 1, and hereafter.
- 8. Bas afuet, what suspicion has the dark violet, often trampled in the grass, etc., the participle, with its attributes, preceding the noun.
- 9. Nun wollte; note singular verb, very frequent with several singular subjects, even when they do not, as line 7 above, express a combined idea, and especially when the subjects follow the verb; also the force of the inflections in jeder und jede.



III.

- Page 5.— 1. verstodten Serzens, predicate gen. "And the Lord hardened the heart of Pharaoh." Gen. xiv, 8.— i.e. but some are, etc.
 - 2. abgefertigt worden (ift), note the omission.
 - 3. Bein: und Olgarten Beingarten und Olgarten.
- 4. barin, here relat. = worin. gewiß, like our certain, is here indefinite; as in our phrase "of uncertain age."
- Page 6. 1. die im himmel ichrein; we say: cry to heaven. gegeben hatten, would have given; the condition implied in gur Not, in case of need.
- 2. Dem Urteil, impers. as heretofore; infin. in pass. sense: the judgment is not to be trusted; or: there's no trusting, etc. See 3, 6; but e8 omitted, as 2, 3.
- 3. Juswischen, here conj. while. alt und jung, absolute forms, indecl. in familiar style. Note again sing. verb. sich . . . schloß, made friends with her. Rapoule, for La Napoule, la being French article.
 - 4. Brachte man, conditional, as 3, 2, etc. warb er = fo warb er.
- 5. Bechielgefang, a "round," in which alternate parts are sung by different voices, often with a general chorus.
- 6. hätte . . . malen follen, he should have been painted. For the form, follen for gefollt after infinitive, see grammar.
 - 7. fah . . . an (ansehen), did not even look at him.
 - 8. galt . . . gleich, phrase: was all the same to her.
- 9. mochte . . . reden hören, infin. idiom: did not like even to hear talk of. In recht haben, recht is really a noun, yet, as in other like forms (leib thun, etc.) now written without capital.
 - 10. wußte viel, i.e. zu erzählen, had much (many stories) to tell.
- Page 7.—1. mit abgerupften Rräutern, with pulled up weeds, i.e. pulled up weeds and pelted, etc. Participles and adjectives have more flexible construction in German than in English. See hereafter.
 - 2. hätte . . . fönnen, might well have triumphed (as 6, 6).
 - 3. verging ihr (dat.) bas Lachen, her laughter ceased.
- 4. Magdalene, the penitent Mary Magdalene of the New Testament, the traditional type, in art, of penitence and beauty.

IV.

- 5. For Zanf: und Beichtfinder (children in baptism and in the confessional), we have no corresponding terms. es hörte; es is, again, purely introductory, here not translatable (see 1, 2).
- 6. liebet end, as 4, 3, unter einander adding emphasis. wohnte is subjunctive of condition.
- Page 8.— 1. Gelig refers usually to the blessedness of the dead; here: might win complete salvation.— zur Rot... fönute, as 6, 1.— Note, 1. 4, wollte... wiffen, took no notice of the matter.
- 2. Sahrmarft, annual fair, formerly more common than now. Vence is a town in the adjacent department of Alpes Maritimes.
- 3. um feinen Cons, not for a sou, not a sou's worth. The sou is an old French coin = about one cent. (The final s, here incorrectly added, is silent.)
 - 4. ihr . . . auf den Fersen. Note the personal dat., our possessive.
 - 5. burfte . . . fcamen, need not be ashamed.
- 6. e8 gelüstet einem, it almost makes one's mouth water. Such pictures were very common on old-time crockery, tapestry, etc. In sieh both nur, note the expressive particles: do just look.
 - 7. als wollte, as 2, 5; wollte is subjunctive.
- Page 9.—1. Satt' id, etc.—The construction here begun is broken off, and resumed as independent, in id wirbe, below. Thus the condition has optative force: I wish I had, etc.
 - 2. fo ift mir, it seems to me, I feel as if.
- 3. Sandhaben. The title of this story is usually translated "The Broken Pitcher"; but it here appears that the **Rrug** had two handles, and (l. 3 above) was to be used for drinking; hence, rather, a *goblet* or *jar*. The word **Rrug** is used for almost any earthen vessel.
- 4. fragte man wohl; wohl gives indefinite sense: one would ask.

 nuter Bridern, among brothers, i.e. at the lowest terms.
- 5. tam... geschlichen, part. idiom with sommen: came creeping up. ließ... legen, had (caused to be) laid. Note the idioms: the p. part. geschlichen regards the completion, not the progress, of the action: came, having crept up. The infin. legen implies an unexpressed subject.
 - 6. Rahe vor, that is, just before reaching. Jacques, French, res (pronounce Zchak).

- Page 10.— 1. liegen läßt, leave... lying. Compare with 9, 5, above; and note the contracted läßt for lässest. See grammar.
- 2. Jun ich's bir; es is direct object: I'll never forgive you for it, with reversed objects, as frequently. Note again present as future.

v.

- 3. Sautmartin, French. Pronounce Hômartin (n nasal).
- 4. gutes Gefchaft, here: a good excuse.
- Page 11. 1. ob night, etc., that is, to see whether, etc. Note again tense of indirect subjunctives.
- 2. anfiditig ward, taken together: caught sight of, with genitive; ward was more common in earlier prose than now. For gefehen (hatte) compare 5, 2; so only in transposed order.
- 3. Rechten . . . Unrechten. Here is a play on words, difficult to translate. In den Rechten (plur.) means in the law generally; im Unrechten, in the unlawful, in crime, etc.
- 4. ihn (i.e. ben Rrug) . . . ausgeben, dep. on wolle. wenn er . . . ware, when it should be, contingent subjunctive.
- 5. hätten entfernen muffen, would (if this were true) have had to, etc. Note the idiomatic forms, as 7, 2, etc.
- 6. hätte gern gesehen, would have been glad. Note the less usual conditional, haben würde, for hätte.
- Page 12.— 1. fein mochte, might be, the indicative concedes the fact.— hatte... vorans, had the advantage over him.
- 2. Trabant, body guard, attendant on royal personages. ein rechter Elefant, as we say: "a regular elephant."
- 3. The habt; the second plural of very courteous address, more usual formerly than now. In this sense the capital initial is often used to distinguish from the genuine plural.
 - 4. funtelten felig, sparkled with delight.
 - 5. gur Braut machen, factitive idiom: make you his bride.
- Page 13.— 1. übereilet nichts, don't be in too much of a hurry. In following, note again the grammatical gender es, as 5, 1.
- 2. verstehe mich auf, I know all about. Beiberchen is used with playful familiarity.

VI.

- 3. anherbem, etc., i.e. machte ihr Berbruh, etc., as will appear below. Note the cumulated particles, wohl foult noch, often impossible to translate verbally.
- 4. Die Sociati (fei) fcon verabredet, a rather strong ellipsis, here to avoid repetition (not as 11, 2, etc.).
- Page 14.— 1. muß es sich ruhen, corresponding to the impers. es ruht sich: how delightful must it be to rest. fuhren . . . fort (fortsahren).
- 2. Hun mußte... wollen (as 6, 9), now surely one need not try to impose on, as if, i.e., no one need try to make M. believe that, etc. In weiß machen (also written weißmachen), to make believe (falsely), weiß is referred to wissen, yet often written weiß (= white), as if to whitewash, gloss over.
- 3. als wenn es . . . gabe (impers.) as if there were, unreal condition.

Page 15. — 1. ware, indirect, for the more usual fet.

- 2. lieber, more willingly than before.
- 3. erraten, note emphatic position, and infin. idiom with lassen: that could not be guessed. See 9, 5. Note also the force of er-, here and below. stand . . . auf (ausstehen).
- 4. anf bem barum gewundenen B. Such forms usually require transposition: on the strip of paper (that was) wound around it.

VII.

- Page 16.— 1. Die lerinischen Inseln, the Lérins Lerinian Isles a group of small islands near the coast of Var. On one of them, St. Marguerite, the "Man with the Iron Mask," was confined. her, as frequently (like hin), is here not translatable.
- 2. And fah man wohl; wohl, here hardly translatable, implies: as was to be expected. The force of such "particles," in which German abounds, is often difficult to render, except, partly, by emphasis. Note the condensed figure in ein Seufzer rebete.
- 3. wollte . . . heim (gehen), frequent ellipsis with modal verbs. fah . . . um (umsehen). Note also infin. with blieb.

- Page 17. 1. tounte sidy . . . verstellen, might have been shamming. Note the tense forms.
- 2. Bielleichts, as noun: a mere perhaps, a bare possibility. trat . . . an (antreten).
- 3. schüchternen und lüsternen. Note the assonance, very common in German phrases. We might render: bashful and wishful.
- 4. fiegreicher . . . als is a "pregnant" expression, including ftarler als, and fiegreich über.
- 5. Bas geht . . . an (angehen), what has he to do with me, how does he concern me?
- 6. seiner Sache gewiß, phrase: to be certain of the (one's) matter.—
 schlief er ja. ja is here purely emphatic: just as is, etc. So, benn,
 l. 18: who else, do you suppose? etc. Such "particles," or "expletives," require close attention.
- 7. Also er war's gewesen, emphatic position of er. Note, sollowing, that Mädchen is first represented by es, then by sie, ihre; the latter form being more usual when farther separated from the noun.

Page 18. — 1. Man deute! Only think!

- 2. über ben Schläfer hin. See her, 16, 1; or hin may be taken as part of sep. verb hinstreuen, without change of sense.
- 3. The tenses erwachte, muste, etc., are viewed, by a lively figure, from the suture, as if the facts (in M's mind) were already real: when he waked up, how, astonished he must have been, etc.
- 4. wer . . . auch, dep. on Neugier: (as to) who ever, who in the world.
- 5. ihr Bert is subject, the idiom being impersonal. English: she seemed to repent of. vollbracht (vollbringen).

Page 19. — 1. rufenden, as 15, 3, etc.: who was calling her.

. VIII.

- 2. beschäuten, emphatic position as 15, 2 can be rendered here only by emphasis.
 - 3. jeder und jede. Note again the condensation, due to inflection.
- 4. 31 Manon, means to her house; but below, p. 20, l. 7, 31 ihr, by her (side).
- 5. In Shr habt recht, recht is really noun, but without capital, as now usually in such phrases.

- Page 20.— 1. ihm . . . beibringen, with reversed objects, we may say: bring him to it. See 10, 2. [djon, emphatic: never fear.
- 2. Damit . . . ahnt, we should rather expect subjunctive; but this form is frequent; Damit == 10 daß; as if the purpose were already real. and here reden, appeal to her, bring the matter home to her heart.
- 3. was macht's, what matter? ja, you know. ftill, elliptical, silence!
- 4. Dabei blieb's, there the matter rested. ließ . . . tranmen, simply = traumte.
- Page 21.— I. tibelan seems to be only emphatic for iibel, a popular expression perhaps: has from the first been mean to me.— ja, as before, emphatic, assumes the truth of the statement: you know, don't you?

IX.

- 3. es ging ihm, etc., impers. phrase: the greeting came not, etc. Note frequency of impersonal and reflexive forms in German.
- 3. vor innerer But . . . fein Arger . . . verstedter Grimm. These expressions are of course ironical, playfully implying really quite different feelings.
- Page 22.— 1. daß er die Thräne... nicht und nicht den Seufzer. Note the contrasted order. The text abounds in such felicities of style.
- 2. nimm... hin, as 18, 2. Likewise fioh ... davon may represent davon fliehen, or davonfliehen. Usage varies.
- 3. ber Sprache machtig, gen. object, as 11, 2. verging ihr, as 7, 3: she lost the power of hearing, etc.
- Page 23.— I. mir aufwiegen, weigh up, where we say: weigh down. mir is the ethical dative: pay me their weight in gold.— must wor, as 16, 3.
- 2. das Paradies verloren is, of course, a play upon the title of Milton's "Paradise Lost." brach . . . ans (ausbrechen).

X.

- 3. ju Gericht, in court, as judge. brachte . . . vor (vorbringen).
- 4. gegen ben Colin. The article with personal names has often a contemptuous, or merely a familiar sense. See line 10 above.
 - 5. ließ . . . herbeiholen, as 9, 5.

- Page 24. 1. Bas foll, what is the meaning of. Here again Eure, Euch, in formal address, as 12, 3. Usage varies as to the capital.
- 2. tann nicht bafür, phrase: is not responsible for it. warf . . . gu (zuwerfen).
- 3. feht mir both, again the "ethical" dative, often hardly translatable; both is emphatic and indignant.
- 4. will er . . . laun er, as 6, 4; so, frequently, in simple style. Note the forms höret, lönnet, zahlet, spoken with judicial formality.

Page 25. — 1. dn folltest, for daß du . . . solltest, subj. of purpose.

- 2. dazwischen donnern, to thunder an interruption.
- 3. bis... werbe, subj. indirect, in the tense of the speaker: until he should (shall) be recalled.
 - 4. baß, etc., defines bies: more than this (simple fact) that, etc.
 - 5. in Gunft feten . . . bei, to win the favor of, curry favor with.
- 6. 31m herrn Landvogt, the French préset, local commissioner, or provost. The titular herr is often untranslated. Grasse is the capital of the department of Alpes Maritimes.
 - 7. worden = geworden, only in poetic or colloquial style.

XI.

- Page 26.— 1. rebete ... auß (außreben), talked out of her; we should say, with reversed objects: talked her out of. See 10, 2.
- 2. hatte nun erst . . . lieb, now for the first time (only now) loved it right dearly. For ihr war, als, see 9, 2.
- 3. der grüßte; here not relative, but may be so rendered. This form is frequent, in simple style.
- Page 27. 1. Gelt (from subj. of gesten), as interjection, implies a wish that something may be true. both, after all (as I thought).
 - 2. eins, the neuter includes both sexes.
- 3. auf das fte, the adverbial superl. absolute. redete . . . 3u (qu-reben).
- Page 28.— 1. liebe . . . fcon lange, have long loved. Note tense idiom; also absolute infin. haffen, as 4, 5.
 - 2. Wefpielen, here = Befpielinnen. gogeft . . . vor (vorziehen).
- 3. Bernichtung . . . aufgelöft: terms of playful hyperbole; but the phenomenon itself cannot, perhaps, be precisely described. Note also

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the expression beide in einander, for each in the other; also the infin. idiom, sine . . . An, without -ing.

Page 29. — 1. beteten, as is usual, at all hours, in Catholic churches. Note the strong form Anbachtige (here worshipers).

2. ihm . . . gelungen, impers. idiom: that he had succeeded so well.

XII.

- 3. und fie gemacht: supply batte, as 13. 4: had herself started.
- 4. Bignerie (French), court of a Viguier or local judge.
- 5. laffen belongs to habe; the form as 11, 5; sense as 9, 5.

Page 30.— I. das Borgefallene, what had happened. In consequence of their inflection, adjectives and participles have (as already remarked, 7, I, etc.) much more flexible construction than in English. Hence also their freer use as nouns.

- 2. der Gebanten, etc., depends on mehr; as 1, 3.
- 3. ohne daß... waren, without... being to blame for it. Compare ohne zu, 28, 3, and note idiomatic forms, the subject here being changed. Note also noth, nor, corresponding to negative ohne.
- 4. was geschehen sei; we might rather expect war; on the other hand, in line 14, wären (or seien). The mood marks often only the point of view, with large freedom of choice. See 20, 2. This sentence is also instructive as to the position of subordinate clauses.
- 5. wunderbarlich is a humorous form, made up of wunderbar and wunderlich, neither of which sufficed for the old man's emotion.
- 6. warb . . . aufbewahrt, our idiom here requires the perfect: has been, etc. Note again use of warb, more frequently than now.

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY.

This Vocabulary, being made for early reading, is intended to contain all the words of the text, except a few of the most common grammatical forms. Separable prefixes of verbs, and other compounds when occurring under a common title, are indicated by z; affixes of derivation by z. Obvious compounds and derivatives are included under a leading title whenever possible without violating the alphabetical order. The sign — means repetition of the title word. Grammatical inflections are indicated whenever not regular, under the most general rules, and verb forms are given whenever they include any vowel change; but such forms, when occurring as primitives, are not repeated for compounds. Accents are indicated only when foreign or otherwise unusual. S indicates strong verbs, M, mixed (including modal) verbs. The sign z shows yowel modification in inflection or derivation.

ab, off, down, away. .breden, S. to break off. -büßen, to expiate, atone for. Abend, m. -e, evening; abende, in the evening. aber, but, however; male, again. ab-fertigen, to dispose of, get rid of. Mbarund, m. "e, abyss, bottom. Mblak, m. remission, indulgence. ab=nehmen, S. to take off, take away. -rubfen, to pluck off. Abichen'lichteit, f. horror. ab-idneiben, S. to cut off. Absicht, f. view, purpose. abtriunia, faithless, recreant. abmärts. down, downwards. ab-weisen, S. to refuse, repulse. afrifan'ifch, African. ahnen, to forebode, guess.

Mia'zie, f. acacia (tree). all, all, every, any. allein, alone, only; conj. but, yet. allenthalben, everywhere. aller-föstlichft, most precious. =liebft, most charming, dearest. -schöuft, most beautiful, allan-gnädig, too kind. smitleibig, too pitiful. =warm, too warm, very warm. als, as, than, but; conj. as if. -bald, immediately. alfo, so, then, accordingly. alt, ", old, ancient. Altar', m "e, altar. Miter, n. age, old age. altern, to grow old, age. am = an bem.

ähnlich, like, similar.

an, adv. on; prep. on, at, in, to, of. ansbeten, to adore; -er, adorer. -bliden, to look at. andachtig, devout, pious. Andeuten, n. memory, memorial. ander, other, second, next. anbers, otherwise, else. an-fangen, S. to begin. sgehen, S. to begin, concern. Angeficht, n. -er, face. Augst, f. "e, anxiety, fear. ängstlich, anxious, fearful. Anflage, f. accusation. an-fleiben, to clothe, dress. . Aufunft, f. "e, arrival. an-lachen, -lächeln, to smile on. an-nehmen, S. to accept, receive. Murebe, f. address, speech. an-reben, to speak to, address. ans = an bas. an-schließen, S. to attach to, annex. sehen, S. to look at, behold. Ausehen, n. regard, dignity. ansichtig, in sight of. an-thun, S. to put on, do (to). Autlit, n. face. anstreten, S. to step on, begin. antworten, to answer. Apfel, m. ", apple. Arbeit, f. labor, work. arg, ", bad, mean. Mrg. m. see Argwohn. Arger, m. vexation, anger. argern, to vex, anger; reflex. to be angry, get angry. Argernis, n. vexation, anger, offence.

Argwohn, m. suspicion. arm, ", poor. Mrt, f. kind, manner, way. artig, pretty, polite, good. Atem, m. breath; -los, breathless. aud, also, too, even. auf, adv. up, open; prep. up, upon, on, to, for, against, etc. auf:bewahren, to keep, preserve. brechen, S. to break up, open. -forbern, to summon, invite. egehen, S. to rise, open. -lösen, to solve, dissolve. Auffchluß, m. "e, explanation. Anfichub, m. delay, postponement. auf-springen. S. to spring up, fly open. ftehen, S. to stand up, rise, get up. Auftrag, m. "e, commission, business. anf-wachsen, S. to grow up. -wiegen, S. to outweigh. Ange, n. -8, -n, eye; -n-lib, n. eyelid. aus, adv. out; prep. out of, from, of, by, etc. aussbrechen, S. to break out. sgeben, S. to give out, represent. reben, to talk out (of). sichlagen, S. to strike out, reject, refuse. außer, out of, without, besides, except; .bem, besides, moreover. Ausstener, f. portion, dowry. aus-weichen, S. to give way, retire. Aviguon (Aveenyon), French city.

baben, to bathe. balb. soon, almost; balb...balb, now . . . then. Band, n. "er, ribbon, band. bat (bitten). Tton. Banm, m. "e, tree; swolle, f. cotbebenten. M. to consider, hesitate; n. consideration, hesitation. Beenbigung, f. ending, conclusion. befallen, S. to befall, attack. befolgen, to follow, obey. begeben (sich), S. to go, happen. begegnen, to meet. beginnen, S. to begin. beglüden, to make happy, bless. behalten, S. to hold, keep. bei, by, near, with, at one's house. bei-bringen, M. to enjoin, impress. Beicht-e, f. confession (religious); find, n. penitent. beibe, both, the two, either. Bein, n. -e, bone; usually leg. beinah'e, almost. Beifviel, n. -e, example. befennen, M. to confess. beleibigen, to offend, insult. bemerten, to perceive, remark. bequemen (fich), to submit. Beredfamteit, f. eloquence. berebt, eloquent. berenen, to repent. berühmt, celebrated, famous. berühren, to touch. befagt, aforesaid. beschämen, to shame. beschatten, to shade. beidenten, to present.

beschließen, S. to conclude, resolve. besinnen (sich), S. to remember. beforders, peculiarly, especially. beffer, better. beständig, constant, continual. Beftürzung, f. confusion. beten, to pray. betrachten, to behold, examine. betragen (sich), S. to behave. betrüben, to trouble, grieve. bevor-stehen, S. to impend, threaten. beweg-en, to move; S. to induce; -lid, movable, moving; -nna. f. movement, commotion. beweisen, S. to prove, show. bewundern, to admire. bezahlen, to pay, pay for. biegen, S. to bend, bow. bieten, S. to bid, offer. Bilb. n. image, picture. bis, to, till; with prep. - an, auf, - zu, up to, until; - bahin, till then, so far; sher, hitherto. bitten. S. to beg, ask. bitterlich, bitterly. blaß, pale. bleiben, S. to stay, remain, stop. Blid. m. look. bliden, to look. blieb (bleiben). bliten, to flash, lighten. bloß, bare, naked, mere. blühen, to bloom, flourish. Blume, f. flower; -n-felch, calyx; -u-spenber, m. giver of flowers; -n-strauß, m. "e, nosegay.

Blut, n. blood; =rot, blood-red. Blüte, f. bloom, blossom. Boben, m, -, bottom, ground, floor. bog (biegen). bofe, bad, wicked, angry; ber Bofe, the Evil One, the devil. Bojewicht, m. -er, wretch, criminal. boshaft, wicked, malicious. Bosheit, f. wickedness, malice. brach (brechen). brachte (bringen). Brant, f. ("e), bride (betrothed); eleute, pl.; spaar, n. bridal pair. Bräutigam, m. betrothed suitor. brechen, S. to break. brennen, M. to burn; as adj. brenneub, burning, bright. bringen, M. to bring. Bruber, m. ", brother. Brunnen, m. -, spring, well. Bruft, f. "e, breast. brüten, to brood. Buich, m. "e, bush. Bufen, m. -, bosom.

Caunes (French), Cannes (town). Chro'nif, f. chronicle, annals.

ba, adv. there, then; conj. as, since, when; =bei, therewith, also.
bachte (benten).
ba-für, for that, instead; on the other hand; =hin, thither, hence, away, along; -hinter, behind that (it); =mit, adv. therewith, thereby; conj. in order that, that; -neben, near (by) it, besides.
bann, then.

bar-au, thereon, at, on, to that, etc.; auf, thereupon, on, to, after that, etc.; sans, out of, from that, thence. bar bieten, S. to offer. Dar=ein, into that (it), etc. barf (bürfen). bar-in, -innen, in that, (it), etc.; süber, over, upon, above, beyond that (it), etc., besides; around, about, for that (it), etc., therefore. baß, that, so that. ba-stehen, S. to stand, be there. baseon, from, of that (it), etc.; off, away; some; = u, for, to that (it), etc., besides; = awifchen, between, in the midst. Dectel. m. cover, lid. benfen, M. to think. beutwürdig, memorable. benn, for, then. beren (ber, dem. or rel.). bergleichen (comp. gen. pl.), (of) the like, such. ber-, die-, das-felbe, the same, he, she, it. beffen (ber, dem. or rel.). defts, by so much, the (comp.). Diener, m. servant, official. bies-er, -e, -es, this, the latter. -mal, this time. Ding, n. thing. both, though, yet, surely, after all, pray. bonnern, to thunder, roar. bort, there, yonder.

brängen, to press, throng. branken, without, outside, out of doors.

brehen, to turn.

breihunbert, three hundred.

bringen, S. to press, penetrate, urge. britt, third.

brüber = barüber.

brum = barum.

bulben, to suffer, bear.

bumm, stupid, dull.

buntel, dark, obscure.

burth, through, by.

burchlaufen, S. to run through, traverse.

burchlöchern, to pierce, break. burdideinend, transparent.

bürfen, M. irr. to need, dare, may,

büfter, dark, gloomy.

eben, even, level; adv. even, just, exactly; = (0, just (as).

eh(e), before; eher, sooner, rather. Che, f. marriage; paar, n. bridal able. pair.

ehrbar, honorable, honest, vener-Chr-e, f. honor; furcht, f. reverence, awe; swirbig, venerable, reverend.

eigen, own, peculiar.

eigentlich, proper; usually adv.

Gigentum, n. property, peculiarity. eilen, to hasten.

eilfertig, eilig, hasty.

einan'ber, one another, each other.

Ginbilbung, f. imagination, fancy.

ein-bringen, S. to press into, pierce, enter.

einfältig, simple, silly.

ein-hüllen, to wrap, veil (in).

einia, one, only, united.

einige. pl. indef. some, any, a few.

ein-laben, S. to invite.

ein'mal, once, one time; auf -, all at once, suddenly; einmal'. once on a time, sometime, only; nicht -, not even.

ein-schärfen, to impress, enjoin.

ein-schlafen, S. to fall asleep.

ein-sehen, S. to see, perceive.

Ginwohner, m. inhabitant; -fchaft, f. inhabitants, population.

ein-ziehen, S. to move into, enter.

einzig, single, alone, only.

elend, wretched, poor; noun, n.

wretchedness, misery. Elefant', m. elephant.

empfaugen, S. to receive.

empor', up, upwards; sheben, S. to

lift up, raise.

Ende, n. -8, -n, end.

endlich, final; adv. at last.

Engel, m. angel.

entded-en, to discover, disclose; -ung, f. discovery, disclosure.

entfernen, to remove; sich -, to retire, withdraw.

entgegen, towards; eilen, to hasten to meet; streten, S. to meet, encounter.

entlarven, to unmask.

entiduldigen, to excuse.

Entjeten, n. horror, terror, shock.

entweder, either. entzüd-en, to enrapture, charm; -uug, f. rapture, delight. erbarmen, to move to pity; noun, n. pity. erban-en, to build up, edify; -lid, edifying; -ung, f. building, foundation, edification. Grbichaft, f. inheritance, legacy. Grbe, f. earth. erfahren, S. to learn, experience; adj. erfahren, expert, skilled. erhalten, S. to receive, obtain, keep. erhellen, to light, make clear; intr. [hance. to be clear, appear. erhöhen, to heighten, raise, enerholen, to collect, recover. erfennen, M. to recognize. erflären, to explain, declare. erlauben, to allow, permit. erlauern, to discover (by watching). erlauschen, to detect (by listening). Gruft, m. earnestness, earnest; adj. or -haft, earnest, serious. Groberung, f. conquest, prize. Grörterung, f. discussion, investigation. erraten, S. to guess. erschaffen, S. to create. erscheinen, S. to appear. erichrat (erichreden). erschreden, to frighten; intr. S. to be frightened, start. erft, first; adv. first, at first, only, just.

erstannen, to be astonished; noun, n. astonishment. ertappen, to catch. erwachen, to awake. erzähl-en, to relate, tell (stories); -uug, f. tale, story, narration. Grzböfewicht, m. -er, archvillain. erzeugeu, to beget, produce. es, it, there, so; often not trans. etwas, something, anything; adv. somewhat; so -, such a thing. Eva, Eve. ewig, eternal, everlasting; -grun, evergreen; -feit, f. eternity. fahren, S. to go, move, start. Fall, m. "e, fall, case, event. falid, false; -heit, f. falsehood. falten, to fold. Fami'lie, f. family. fanb (finden). fangen, S. to catch, seize. Farbe, f. color. fassen, to seize, hold, contain, Fassung, f. composure. faft, almost. Fee, f. fairy. fehlen, to fail, miss, err. Fehler, m. fault, defect. feierlich, solemn; -feit, solemnity, ceremony. feiern, to solemnise, celebrate. fein, fine, nice, sly. Feindschaft, f. enmity. flower. Reld, n. field; sblume, f. wild Fele, Felfen, m. rock; stud, n. -e, rock, stone, boulder.

Reufter, n. window; -lein, n. dim. Ferne, f. distance. Ferje, f. heel. fest, fast, firm, solid. feurig, fiery, ardent, red. finden. S. to find. fing (fangen). Finger, m. finger. finster, dark, gloomy. Fisch, m. fish. flach, flat. flattern, to flutter, flit. Aleden, m. village. fiehen, to beseech, implore. fliegen, S. to fly. fliehen, S. to flee, flee from, avoid. flog (fliegen). floh (fliehen). flüchtig, fugitive, flying, fleeting. füftern, to whisper. folgen, to follow. folgend, following; -er-geftalt, as follows. folglid, consequently. foltern, to torture, torment. fort, forth, on, away, gone; sfahren, S. to continue. fragen, to ask. Fran, f. woman, wife, Mrs. freilid, certainly, indeed. Fremdling, m. foreigner, stranger. freudig, joyful, glad. frenen (sich), to rejoice, be glad. Freund, m. -in, f. friend; -lich, friendly, kind. Arevel, m. crime, wrong. Frevler, m. criminal.

Friede (n), m. peace. frijd, fresh, new. froh, fröhlich, cheerful, happy, glad. fromm, pious, good, gentle. früh, early. Früh(e), f. early morning. füg-en, to fix, arrange; fich -, to suit, submit; -ung, f. arrangement, dispensation. fuhr (fahren). führen, to lead, conduct, escort. füllen, to fill. fünfzig, funfzig, fifty. fuuteln, to sparkle, glitter. für, for, instead of. Furcht, f. fear. fürchten, to fear; sid -, to be afraid. furchtfam, fearful, timid. Faß. m. "fe, foot, footing. gab (geben). Gabe, f. gift. galt (gelten). Saug, m. "e, gait, walk, way. ganz, whole, entire, all; adv. quite. gar, adv. quite, very; - nicht, not at all. geb-en, S. to give; es giebt (gab), there is, are, was, etc.; er. m. giver.

Gebaute, m. thought.

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Geburt, f. birth; -8:ort, m. birth-

geblieben (bleiben).

gebracht (bringen).

gebrochen (brechen).

Gebächtnis, n. memory.

place.

gebenten, S. to remember, mention. gedrungen (bringen). Gefahr, f. danger, risk. gefallen, S. to please. gefällig, pleasing, kind. gefangen (fangen), adj. or noun, captive, prisoner. Geffüfter, n. whispering. gefunben (finden). gegangen (geben). gegen, towards, against, about. Geheimnis, n. secret, mystery; -voll, secret, mysterious. gehen, S. to go, walk, fare. gehoben (heben). aehorchen, to obey. gehörig, belonging to, proper, due. achoriam. obedient; noun. obedience. Geier, m. vulture, kite. Geläut(e), n. peal (of bells), chime. Geld, n. money. geliebt, part. adj. or noun, beloved. gelingen, S. impers. to succeed. gelt, well! surely! is it not so? gelten. S. to be worth, be; gleich -, to be equal, all the same. gelungen (gelingen). gelüften, to desire, long; impers. es gelüftet mir, I long. Gemüt, n. -er, mind, feeling, disposition. geu - gegen. genau, exact, accurate. genommen (nehmen). genug', enough, sufficient. geraten, S. to fall, get, succeed.

gerecht, right, just. Gericht, n. court, trial, judgment. geriet (geraten). gern(e), gladly, willingly; ich fehe gern, I love to see, etc. Weichäft, n. business, affair, job. gefcah (gefchehen). geschehen. S. to happen, occur, be Sefcheut, n. gift, present. Geschichte, f. history, story. gefdienen (icheinen). gefdlichen (ichleichen). gefchlungen (ichlingen). Gefdrei, n. cry, outcry. gefdrieben (ichreiben). gefdwind, swift, quick. gefdmunben (ichwinden). Gefellichaft, f. company, society. Geficht, n. -er, face. Gespiel-e, m., -iu, f. playmate. Gespräch, n. conversation. gesprächig, affable, talkative. gefprochen (fprechen). Geftalt, f. form, figure, shape. gestehen, S. to confess. geftern, yesterday. gefund, sound, healthy. gethan (thun). Getofe, n. noise. getrieben (treiben). Gewalt, f. force, power, violence. gewiesen (weifen). gewinnen, S. to win, gain, get. gewiß, certain, sure. Gewiffen, n. conscience. gewöhnen, to accustom, use.

gewohnt, accustomed, usual. Gewölbe, n. vault, arch, booth. gewunden (winden). gezogen (ziehen). gieb-ft-t (geben). ging (geben). Glanbe (n), m. -n8,-n, belief, faith. glanben, to believe. aleich, like, equal, same; adv. alike, equally, immediately; =aültia. equivalent, indifferent. Glieb, n. limb, member. Glode, f. bell. Glad, n. happiness, (good) luck; -lid, happy, fortunate. glühen, to glow, burn. Glut, f. glow, heat. gnādia, gracious, kind, merciful. Gold, n. gold; grün, golden-green. gettles, godless, impious. Graf, m. -en, count. Grafin, f. countess. Granat'buid, m. pomegranate bush. Gras, n. grass. Graffe (French), Grasse (town). arau, gray, hoary. granfam, cruel; -feit, f. cruelty. gransenhaft, horrible. ſman. greiß, gray, hoary; noun, m. old Grenze, f. limit, frontier. Griechenland, n. Greece. Grimm, m. anger, malice. groß, größer, größt, great, large, tall. grün, green. Grund, m. "e, ground, bottom, reason; sas, m. principle, habit. Gruß, m. "fie, greeting, salute.

grüßen, to greet, salute. Sunft, f. "e, favor, kindness. gut, beffer, best, good; adv. well. Sut, n. property, farm; "chen, n. dim. aütia, good, kind. Gutsbefiter, m. landowner. Saber, m. quarrel. hadern, to quarrel. halb, half. Balfte, f. half. Sals, m. "e, neck. halten, S. to hold, keep, stop, deem; - für, to hold for, esteem. Sand, f. "e, hand. Sandel, m. ", affair, business. Sand habe, f. handle; fuß, m. hand kiss; somrift, f. hand-writing, manuscript. hangen, hängen, S. to hang. harmlos, harmless, innocent. Sarnifch, m. armor, arms. hart, ", hard; sherzig, hard-hearted; -feit, f. -ness; =hörig, hard of hearing, deaf; -leit, f. -ness. haffen, to hate. Saupt, n. head, chief. Sans, n. house; nach, zu, von

Sause, home, at, from, home.

heilig, holy, sacred, saint; as noun,

heim, home; -fehr, f. return home;

saint; -tum, n. holy thing, relic,

heben, S. to lift, raise.

*weg, m. way home.

sanctuary.

heimlich, secret; -leit, f. secrecy.

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heimtudifch, mischievous, malicious. | hinter, behind, back; grund, m. heißen, S. to bid, call, be called, be said, mean. her, hither, here, along, ago. herab, down; hängen, S. to hang down; slaffen (fich), S. to condescend. herbei, hither, on, up (hither); sholen, to fetch, bring; srufen, S. to call up. herr, m. -n, -en, master, lord, gentlemen, sir, Mr. Berg, n. -ens, -en, heart; -haft, bold, courageous; -lid, heartily, cordial; adv. heartily, utterly. heulen, to howl, roar. heut-e, to-day, now (a days); -iq, of to-day, modern. hielt (halten). hier, here. hieß (heißen). Simmel, m. heaven, sky. hin, thither, hence, away, along, hinab, down; -finten, S. to sink down. hinauf, up, upwards. hinans, out, away; -laufen. S. to run out; :weisen, S. to order out; -werfen, S. to throw out, put out. hinein, into, in. hing (hangen). hingegen, on the contrary, whereas. hiu-gehen, S. to go (away, along, off), pass; nehmen. S. to take

(away, along, off).

background. hinunter, down, downwards. hoch, höher, höchst, high. Sociati, f. wedding; -8:tag. m. — day. hoffen, to hope. Soffnung, f. hope. **hoh-** (hod). Soheit, f. height, dignity. hold, gentle, kind, sweet. Somer', m. Homer. hordeu, to listen. hören, to hear. hubich, pretty. hundert, (a) hundred. hunfen, to hop, skip, leap. Sut, m. "e, hat. Sütte, f. hut, cottage. ihr, Ihr, you; ihr, to her, her, their. ihrer, hers, of her; theirs, of them. im = in bem. immer, always, ever; auf -, forever: sbar = immer. in, in, into. indem, meanwhile; conj. while, as. indeß, indessen, meanwhile, however; conj., while, as, though. inner, inner, internal. Infel, f. island. inawifd'en, meanwhile; conj., while,

Jahr, n. -e, year; =martt, m. fair, Digitized by Google

ja, yes, indeed, surely, you know.

Jacques (French), m. James.

Jammer, m. sorrow, grief, pity.
Jamort, n. consent.
je, ever.
jeber, each, every, any; -mann,
everyone, anybody.

jeboth, however, nevertheless.
jeher (von), from the first, always.
jest, now; jesig, present.

jung, ", young.

Junge, m. youngster, youth.
Jungfrau, f. virgin, young lady,
miss.

Jüngling, m. youth, young man.

tam (tommen).

Rammer, f. chamber, room; Ram= merlein, n. dim.

tann (tonnen).

fanute (fennen).

Raffe, f. treasury, money-box.

fauf-en, to buy; -mann, m. merchant.

faum, hardly, scarcely.

fein, no, not any; -er, no one, none.

fennen, M. to know; — lernen, to become acquainted with.

Riefel, m. flint; shart, flinty.

Rind, n. child; -lein, n. dim. Rird,-e, f. church; -zehnt(e), m.

church tithe.

Rlage, f. complaint, accusation.

Rleiben, to clothe, dress.

flein, little, small; safien, n. Asia Minor.

Rleinigfeit, f. trifle.

Rnecht, m. servant.

Anoten, m. –, knot.

fnüpfen, to tie.

fommen, S. to come.

Rönig, m. king; -in, f. queen.

tonnen, M. irr., to be able, can, may.

Ropf, m. "e, head.

Rorb, m. "e, basket; fig. refusal.

toftbar, costly, fine.

fosten, to cost; to taste.

töftlich, costly, precious, delicious.

franten, to grieve, offend.

Rrang, m. "e, garland, wreath; "then, "lein, n. dim.

Rraut, n. herb, weed.

Rreibe, f. chalk.

Rrug, m. "e, pitcher, vase, jar.

fühl, cool. Rummer, m. grief, sorrow.

fünftig, future; adv. in future.

Ruff, m. "se, kiss. tüffen, to kiss.

lachen, to laugh, smile.

lag (liegen).

of —.

Lager, n. bed.

Lamm, n. lamb; "lein, n. dim.

La Rapoule, (French town); -er, m., -erin, f. -ese, m. inhabitant

Land, n. land, country; -vogt, m. local judge, prefect.

länblich, rural, rustic, local.

lang, ", long, tall; adv. lang(e), long (time).

langfam, slow, tedious.

las (lefen). Inffen, S. to leave, let, cause, have (done). faueru, to lurk, watch. lanfen, S. to run. laure, (lauern). laufden, to listen (secretly). Iant. loud, aloud. leben, to live; noun, n. life. leben'big, living, alive. leer, empty, mere. legen, to lay, put. Lehre, f. doctrine, lesson, lecture. **Leib**, m. -er, body. leicht, light, easy. Leid, n. harm, pain, sorrow; es ift (thut) mir leid, I am sorry. leife, low, soft (voice). leiften, to perform, afford, give. lernen, to learn. lefen, S. to read. lest, last. leugnen, to deny. Lente, pl. people, folk. **Light**, n. light, candle. lieb, dear; - gewinnen, to fall in love with; - haben, to love. Liebe, f. love. lieben, to love; -8-würdig, lovely. lieber, adv. comp. sooner, rather. Liebhaber, m. lover. lieblich, lovely, dear, sweet. Lieb, n. song. lief (laufen). liegen. S. to lie, lie down. [left. ließ (laffen).

Lippe, f. lip. lispeln, to lisp, murmur. Livre (French) m. franc (coin). los, loose, free; -tuipfen, to untie. lösen, to loose, untie, solve. Lüge, f. lie, falsehood. lüftern, longing, eager. Enft, f. "e, pleasure, desire, wish; -wandeln, to walk, stroll.

maden, to make, do, matter. maditia, mighty, powerful, capable. Mädden, n. girl, maiden. mag (mögen). Mahl, n. meal. malen, to paint. man, one, anyone, we, they, etc., or passive. mand, many, many a; -erlei, of many kinds, divers. Mann, m. "er, man, husband. Martt, m. "e, market; stag, m. — day. Maus, f. "e, mouse. Meer, n. -e, sea; bufen, m. bay. mehr, more. mein-en, to think, mean, say; -ung, f. opinion, meaning. meift, most. Menich, m. -en, man, person; -lich, human, humane. mertwürdig, remarkable. Mieder, n. bodice. mischen, to mix, mingle. Migverständnis, n. misunderstanding. lint, left; adv. lints, on, to the mit, with; adv. together, also, too. Mitleid (en), n. pity; -ig, pitiful, compassionate. Mitte, f. middle, midst. mitten in, in the midst of. mochte, möchte (mögen). mögen, M. irr. to like, may, can. Montag, m. Monday. Morgen, m. morning; bes -s, in the morning; stot, n. dawn; adv. morgen, to-morrow. morid, rotten, brittle. Mühe, f. pains, trouble. Mund, m. "e(r), mouth. muffen, M. irr. to be compelled, Mut. m. mood, spirit, courage. Mutter, f. ", mother. Mnrte, f. myrtle.

nad, towards, to, according to, after; - unb -, by degrees. Rachbar, m. -8, -n; -in, f. neighbor. nad-idreien, S. to cry after. Racht, f. "e, night. nah(e), (naher, nachft), near. Rähe, f. nearness, neighborhood. nahm (nehmen). Rame, m. -n8, -n, name. nămlich, same; adv. namely, especially. nanute (nennen). Mapoule, see la Napoule. Rafcherei, f. dainty, tidbit. Rafe, f. nose; -n-spite, tip of the nose. naß, ", wet, damp.

natürlich, natural; adv. of course. neben, nebst, near by, with. necten, to tease. uehmen, S. to take, seize. nein, no. nennen, M. to name, call. ueu, new, late; -gier(be), f. curiosity; =gierig, curious; =vermählt, newly married. neunt, ninth. nicht, not. nichts, nothing. nicen, to nod, beckon. nie, never; -mals, never. nieber, down. nieber-schlagen, S. to cast down, refute; -geichlagen, part. adj. cast down, depressed. uieblich, neat, pretty. nimm, -ft, -t (nehmen). noch, still, yet, even; conj. nor. Not, f. "e, necessity, need, distress. nun, now, well; conj. as, since. uur, only, but, just; - nicht, not even.

ob, whether, if; — gleich, — wohl, although (or in one word).

obrigleitlich, official.

obwohl, although (or sep.).

ober, or.

öffentlich, public, open.

öffnen, to open.

oft, öfters, often.

ohne, without; ohne...3u, ohne baß, without -ing; sbem, besides; hin, besides, anyhow.

Ohr, n. -es, -en, ear.
Ol, n. oil; -banm, m. olive tree;
-garten, m. olive orchard.
Orange, f. orange.
srbu-en, to order, arrange; -ung,
f. order, arrangement, manner.
Ort, m. -e or **er*, place.

Bear, n. pair; ein bear, a few. Bachter, m. tenant, renter. Balme, f. palm (tree). Bapier', n. paper; ftreif(en), m. strip of paper. Barabies', n. paradise. paffen, to pass, fit, suit; - auf, to apply to. Ba'ter (Latin) m. father, priest. Bein, f. pain, torment. Berle, f. pearl. Berion', f. person. Bfand, n. pledge, pawn. Bfarr-er, m. parson; haus, n. parsonage. bflegen, rarely S. to be accustomed, Bflicht, f. duty. [use. Sharao, m. Pharaoh. Bierre (French) m. Peter. Blan, m. -e, or "e, plan. blanderu, to chat, talk. Bomeranze, f. orange, orange tree. Borgellan', n. porcelain. Bracht, f. splendor, beauty. prächtig, splendid, beautiful. predigen, to preach. Brobe, f. proof, trial, specimen. Brotofoll', n. record, minutes. Broven'ce (French) f. Provence.

Rade, f. revenge, vengeance. Rand, m. "er, edge, border, rim. raten. S. to advise; to guess. Ratte, f. rat. raniden, to rustle. redu-en, to reckon, count: -une. f. reckoning, account. reat, right, just; adv. right, quite, very; reat haben, to be right. Reat, n. right, law, justice. redtlich, lawful, honest, righteous. reats, on or to the right (hand). reben, to speak, talk. reblich, honest, candid. regen, to move, stir. reich, rich. reichen, to reach, attain. Reichtum. m. -tümer, wealth. Reihe, f. row, rank; ber - nach, in succession. Reise, f. journey. reifen, to travel, go. reißen, S. to tear. reiten, S. to ride. reizen, to excite, provoke, charm. reizend, part. adj. charming. Religion', f. religion. rennen, M. to run. retten, to save, rescue; sich -, to escape, flee. Reue, f. repentance, penitence. reneu, to repent, make repent; es reuet mich, I repent. Richter, m. judge. richterlich, judicial.

riechen, S. to smell.

rief (rufen). riet (raten). Hing, m. ring. riß (reißen). ritt (reiten), roch (riechen). Hod, m. "e, coat, gown. Rose, f. rose; -u-tuospe, f. rosebud; franz, m. wreath of roses, rosary. rot, ", red; noun, n. red, redness. rufen, S. to call, cry out, exclaim. ruhen, to rest. ruhig, quiet, calm. rühren, to move, touch. rührend, part. adj. moving, touching. rüften, to prepare, arm. 18 (e8, rarely da8). Sache, f. thing, affair. fagen, to say, tell. fah (feben). fammeln, to collect, gather. fam(m)t, with, together with. fang (fingen). fant (finten). fann (finnen). fatt, satisfied, full; fich - feben, to see or look enough. fättigen, to satisfy. Sat, m. "e, sentence, text. Schachtel, f. box. Schade (n), m. ", damage, hurt, folug (ichlagen). pity; -froh, mischievous, mali- fchluden, to swallow. cious. ichaffen, S. to create; W. to do, Schmach, f. insult, shame.

Schaltheit, f. roguishness, mischief. icamen (fich), to be ashamed. Schatten, m. -, shade, shadow. Schan, f. show, view; jur -. openly, for show. fcauen, to look, view. scheinen, S. to shine, seem, appear. fcelmifc, roguish. Scherbe, f. fragment, piece. Scherge, m. constable, beadle. scherzen, to jest, joke. schiden, to send. fchien (icheinen). Schlaf, m. sleep; stammer, f. bedroom. schlafen, S. to sleep. Schläfer, m. sleeper. idlagen, S. to beat, strike, throw. fchlang (fchlingen). Schlange, f. snake, serpent. fclant, slender, slim. fchlau, sly, sharp. schleichen, S. to creep, glide. faleudern, to fling, hurl. fclief (fclafen). ichließen, S. to shut, close, lock, join. schlimm, bad. schlingen, S. to twine, wind, wrap. Schloß, n. castle; -trümmer, pl. - ruins. fchlöß (fchließen). schluchzen, to sob. [work. | Schlummer, m. slumber, sleep.

ichnäbeln (fich), to bill, kiss. Sonee, m. snow; -weiß, snowwhite. idnell, quick, swift. Sinur, f. -en, or "e, string, cord. fon, already, surely, even. icon, beautiful, handsome, fine; -heit, f. beauty. Schred, m. terror, fright. schreib-en, S. to write; -er, m. writer, clerk. foreien, S. to cry, scream. fdrie (fdreien). Schritt, m. step. fondtern, timid. Sonlb, f. debt, fault; ichulb fein an, to be to blame for; -ig, indebted, guilty, culpable. fcuttelu, to shake. Schut, m. protection, defence; reduer, m. advocate, defender. idisen, to protect, defend. immanieu, to wave, waver. Schwaus, m. "e, tail, train. ichweben, to hover, soar, glide. ichweigen, S. to be silent, hush. idwenten, to wave, rinse. fdwieg (fdweigen). Schwiegersohn, m. son-in-law. Schwindel, m. giddiness, vertigo. schwinden, S. to vanish. fdwor (ichwören). schwören, S. to swear, vow. Seele, f. soul; -n=voll, soulful, feeling. Segen, m. blessing. feben, S. to see, look.

fehr, very, much, very much. feiden, silken, of silk. sake. feinetwillen, on his account, for his feit, since; -bem, since. feitwärts, sideways, aside. felbft, self; adv. even. felig, happy, blessed. fenten, to sink, lower. fesen, to set, put, appoint; sich -, to sit down. fenfa-en, to sigh; -er, m. sigh. fieben, seven; fieb (en) zig, seventy. fiegreich, victorious. fieh(e), -ft, -t (fehen). fingen, S. to sing. finten. S. to sink, fall. finnen, S. to think, reflect. fittsam, modest; -feit, f. modesty. fiten, S. to sit. in, so, thus, as, yet; shall, as soon as; gar, even, actually. fold (-er, -e, -e8), such. follen, irr. to be obliged, shall, be said. Sommer, m. summer; -nacht, f. - night. fondern, but. Soune, f. sun. Sonntag, m. Sunday. fountaglich, of Sunday, festive. fouft, otherwise, else, formerly, usually. forgen, to care. Sou(\$), m. sous, cent (French). paren, to spare, save. fpät, late. m. giver. fpeud-en, to dispense, give; -er,

Spiel, n. -e, game, play. spielen, to play. fprach (fprechen). Sprache, f. speech, language. iprang (fpringen). sprechen, S. to speak, say. ipringen, S. to spring, leap, break. Sprud, m. "e, saying, sentence. Stadt, f. "e, city, town. frammeln, to stammer. ftand (ftehen). fteden, to stick, put, hide. stehen, S. to stand; - bleiben, to stop. fteigen, S. to step (up), rise, mount. Stein, m. stone. Stelle, f. place, spot. ftellen, to place, put. Stengel, m. stem, stalk. ftieg (fteigen). ftiften, to found, cause, effect. ftill (e), still, quiet, silent. Stille, f. stillness, quiet, silence. Stimme, f. voice, vote. . Stirn(e), f. forehead, brow. ftol3, proud; noun, m. pride. Strafe, f. punishment, penalty. strafen, to punish. ftrahlen, to beam, shine. Strafe, f. street, road. ftränben (sich), to resist, refuse. Strauß, m. "e, bunch (of flowers), nosegay. Streich, m. stroke, trick. ftreiden, S. to stroke, touch, pass

over.

Streif(en), m. strip.

streifen, to touch, graze. Streit, m. quarrel, contest. firenen, to strew, scatter. ftrich (ftreichen). Stud, n. -e, piece, bit; -den, n. dim. little bit, trick. ftumm, dumb, mute. Stunde, f. hour; "chen, "lein, n. dim. ftürzen, to fall, rush, plunge. judien, to seek. Sunde, f. sin; -n-fall, m. the fall of man (by sin). fündigen, to sin. jüß, sweet. Zag, m. -e, day. Tang, m. "e, dance. tauzen, to dance. Taub-e, f. dove, pigeon; "chen, n. Tauf-e, f. baptism; shandlung, f. act of baptism; find, n. child by baptism. taufend, (a) thousand. tener, dear. Teufel, m. devil. That, f. deed, act. that (thun). Thor, m. -en, Thörin, f. fool. Thran-e, f. tear; -chen, n. dim. thun, irr. to do, make. Thure, f. door. tief, deep. Tiger, m. tiger. Tijch, m. table. Todyter, f. ", daughter.

Tob, m. death; -es-verdruß, m. deadly vexation. Trabant', m. guard, satellite. tragen, S. to bear, carry, wear. trat (treten). Traube, f. bunch of grapes, grape. tranen, to trust; to marry. träumen, to dream. trantia, sad, sorrowful. Trannng, f. marriage. treiben. S. to drive, push, carry on. Trennung, f. separation. treten, S. to tread, step. Trene, f. truth, fidelity. trieb (treiben). trinfen S. to drink. Trinigeld, n. drink money, tip. trippeln, to trip. Tritt, m. step, footstep. triumphie'ren, to triumph. trug (tragen). Trümmer, pl. ruins, fragments. Tid-e, f. trick; -ifd, tricky, knavish. Engend, f. virtue.

ibel, evil, ill, bad; as noun, n.
ibelan, see übel.
iben, to practice, exercise.
iber, over, above, beyond, on,
about, during, etc.; all, everywhere.
überbringer, m. bearer, messenger.
ibereilen, to hurry (overmuch).
iber-gehen, S. to go over, pass
over, change; übergehen, S. to
pass over, transgress, omit.

überreichen, to hand over, deliver. überrumbeln, to take by surprise. Ufer, n. shore. um, around, about, for, after; so, by so much; — all (w. infin.), in order to. um-brehen, to turn round. umfäufelu, to hover (wave) around. um-sehen (sich), S. to look around. unbefangen, frank, ingenuous. unbemittelt, without means, portionless. unbeschäbigt, uninjured, safe. nubesonnen, thoughtless; -heit, f. thoughtlessness. unerschöpflich, inexhaustible. ungefähr, about, nearly, perhaps. ungerecht, unjust; -igfeit, f. iniustice. ungestüm, violent, passionate. Unglud, n. misfortune, unhappiness. unglüdselig, unfortunate, unhappy. Unheil, n. mischief, disaster. uumöglich, impossible. unrecht, wrong; noun, n. wrong, injustice; - haben, to be wrong. Unidnib, f. innocence; -ig, innocent. unfichtbar, invisible. unter, under, beneath, among, between. unter-gehen, S. to go down, sink, Untersuchung, f. investigation, examination. unterweg (e)&, on the way.

unvergleichlich, incomparable.

unverhofft, unhoped, unexpected. unverlett, unhurt, safe. unverschämt, shameless, impudent. unverzeihlich, unpardonable. unporsiditia, imprudent, improvident.

Urteil, n. -e, judgment, verdict.

Bater, m. ", father. Beilchen, n. violet; -blau, violetblue; =farben, violet colored. verabreden, to agree (upon). verachten, to despise, contemn. verächtlich, contemptible, contemptuous.

verbergen, S. to hide, conceal. verborgen (verbergen). Berbred-en, n. crime; -er, m. criminal.

verdächtig, suspicious. verbenten, M. to take amiss, blame. verberben, S. to spoil, ruin, corrupt; noun, n. ruin, corruption. perdrieß-en. S. to vex, grieve; -lit, vexatious, vexed. verdröß, (verdrießen).

Berbruß, m. "ffe, vexation, offence. vergaß (vergeffen).

vergeben. S. to forgive.

vergehen, S. to pass (away), cease,

elapse. vergeffen, S, to forget. vergolden, to gild. verhaften, to arrest, imprison. verirren (sid), to lose one's way, stray, be confused.

verfleiden, to disguise.

perfund (ig)en, to announce. verlangen, to desire, ask; impers. mich verlaugt nach, I long for. verlassen, S. to forsake, abandon; fich — auf, to rely on.

verlieren, S. to lose.

verloren (verlieren).

vermähl-en, to marry; -nug, f. marriage.

vermutlich, probable.

vernehmen. S. to perceive, hear, learn.

Bernichtung, f. annihilation, destruction.

verraten, S, to betray. verschmähen, to disdain, scorn. verschwinden, S. to vanish, disappear.

versehen, S. to overlook; to provide; reflex. w. gen. to foresee, expect; noun, Berfehen, n. oversight, error.

versöhnen, to reconcile.

versprechen. S. to promise.

verständig, intelligent, sensible. versteden, to hide, conceal.

verstehen, S. to understand; sich auf, to know well, be expert in.

verstellen, to misrepresent, disguise.

verstoden, to harden.

verteidigen, to defend. verwirrt, entangled, confused.

verwünsch-en, to curse; -t, part. adj. accursed, cursed; -ung, f. cursing, curse.

verzehren, to consume. verzeihen, S. to pardon.

Berzweisinng, f. despair, desperation.
viel, much; pl. many; -erlei, of

wiel, much; pl. many; -erlei, of many kinds, various.

vielleicht, perhaps.

vier, four; -t, fourth; -zehn, fourteen; vierzehn Tage, a fortnight. Biertel, n. fourth, quarter; -jahr, n. quarter of a year, three months.

Bignerie' (French) f. local court.

vollbringen, M. to complete, accomplish, execute.

vollkommen, complete, perfect.
vollkiehen, S. to execute, perform.

pom = von dem.

bon, from, of, by, etc.

vor, before (ago), for, with, from, against, etc.

boraus, before, in advance, ahead;
— hoben, to have the advantage;
sgehen, to go ahead, precede.

norbei, by, past, over.

vor-bringen, M, to bring forward, allege.

fallen, S. to occur, happen. worher, before, previously.

vorn(e), before, in front.

vorsichtig, prudent, cautious.

vor-stellen, to present, represent. Borwurf, m. "e, reproach.

vor-ziehen, S. to prefer.

vorzügliń, preferable, special; adv. especially.

Ba(a)re, see Ware. wachen, to watch, be awake. wachsen, S. to grow. wahr, true.

während, during; conj. while.

wahrhaft(ig), true, real, truthful; adv. in truth, really.

wahrlich, adv. truly, really.

Bald, m. "er, wood, forest.

wanb (winden).

wandte (wenden).

ward (werben).

Bare, f. wares, goods.

warf (werfen).

warten, to wait; — auf, — for.

warum, why.

was, what, which, that; how, why; for etwas, something, anything.

waschen, S. to wash.

Wedsfel, m. change, exchange; -gefaug, m. *e, alternate song, "round."

weber, neither.

Beg, m. way, road, journey.

wegen, on account of, for sake of.

mehen, to blow, wave.

Beib, n. woman, wife; -chen, -er-chen, n. dim.; -lith, female, feminine.

weich, soft.

weichen, S. to yield.

weigern (sid), to refuse. weil, because.

men, because.

Beile, f. while, time.

Wein, m. wine; berg, m.; garten, m. vineyard; traube, f. bunch of grapes, grape.

weinen, to weep.

weiß, weise, wise, knowing.

Beije, f. way, manner. weißlich, adv. wisely. meiß, white. weiß (miffen). weld, who, which, that, what; some. Belle, f. wave. Belt, f. world. wenden, M. to turn. wenig, little; pl. few; ein little. wenn, when, if; - auch, - gleich, although. wer, who, whoever. werfen, S. to throw, cast, pelt. Werf. n. -e, work. wert, worth, worthy, precious. Wesen, n. being, nature. wich (weichen). wider, against. wiberlich, disagreeable, repulsive. Biderspruch, m. contradiction. Widerstand, m. resistance. widerstehen, S. to resist, oppose. widerstreben, to strive against, resist. wie, how, as, as if. wieder, again, back. wiederhallen, to resound, re-echo. wiederholen, to repeat. wild, wild. will (wollen). 23ile, m. -ns, -n, will; um willen, for the sake of, on account of. winden. S. to wind, twist, wrap.

Wirtung, f. action, effect.

wiffen, M. irr. to know. Bitme, f. widow. wo, where, when. Boche, f. week. woher, whence, how. wohin, whither, where. mohl, well, surely, indeed, perhaps; in comp. well, very; -thun, to do well, do good. mohnen, to dwell, live. mollen, irr. to will, wish, claim. worden (merden). wozn, for what, why. Bunder, n. wonder, miracle; .bln. me, f. miraculous flower; schon, very beautiful. munderbar, wonderful, miraculous. munberlich, wonderful, strange, odd. Burf, m. "e, throw, cast. mußte (miffen). But, f. rage, fury. wittend, raging, furious. aggen, to be afraid, tremble. anhlen, to pay, pay for. Bant, m. "e, quarrel. zärtlich, tender; -feit, f. tenderness. Bauber, m. -, charm, magic; -er, m. magician, conjuror. zehnt, tenth; noun, Behnt(e), m. zeigen, to show, point out. Beit, f. time. zerbrechen, S. to break (to pieces). gerbroden (gerbrechen).

gerreißen, S. to tear up.

zertreten, S. to trample, crush.

Beng-e, m. -in, f. witness.

zieh (zeihen).

ziehen, S. to draw, pull, move.

zierlich, neat, nice, pretty.

Simmer, n. room.

Bitrone, f. lemon.

zittern, to tremble.

zog (ziehen).

Born, m. anger; -ig, angry.

zu, to, at, by, for, on, to one's house;

adv. too.

edem, in addition, besides.
gu-flüftern, to whisper to.
gugleich, at once, at the same time.
gu-lispeln, to lisp to.
gulett, at last, finally.
gum = zu bem.
gumal, especially.
Buneigung, f. inclination, affection.

anr = an ber. ausreben, to exhort, persuade. aurneu, to be angry. anriid, back, backwards, behind. =gehen, S. to go back, return. anjammen, together. Anforuch. m. address, exhortation. an-werfen, S. to throw at or to. zwang (zwingen). awanzig, twenty. awar, indeed, in truth. zwei, two; smal, twice. 3meifel, m. doubt. zweifeln, to doubt. aweit, second. Zwietracht, f. dissension, discord. zwingen, S. to force, compel. awiften, between, among; sein, in between, among, meanwhile.

PARAPHRASES

FOR RETRANSLATION INTO GERMAN.

1, a

In the famous Provence grow sweet grapes and beautiful roses; but sweeter than the grapes and more beautiful than the roses was a young girl who lived there, in a small town, with her old mother. She was named Marietta, but by everybody 2 she was called ()* little Marietta, because 3 everybody loved her. At this time 5 she was exactly sixteen years old.

1. beifen. 2. jedermann. 3. weil. 4. gu. 5. bie Beit.

1, b

Her mother had formerly ' lived in another and larger town; but when Marietta was grown-up, she came to Napoule, where she had received a small legacy. This was a good vineyard with a neat house, which was surrounded ' with fine trees. Such a legacy no poor widow would refuse, and Marietta's mother was now as 3 happy as if she were a countess; but it would have been perhaps 4 better for Marietta, if she had never 5 come to Napoule.

1. früher, 2. umgeben mit. 3. ebenfo. 4. vielleicht, 5. nie (mal8).

^{*} The sign () means insert; [] means omit; italics indicate difference of idiom. Grammatical indications once given are not usually repeated.

2, a

Before ' Marietta had been a fortnight in this little town, all [the] young men knew where she lived and how charming she was. If she went down the street, all eyes were directed upon her; every door, every window was opened. The youths became dumb, while the old men smilingly nodded to-her: Good morning, dear Marietta, said they. But the young girls were angered, and there were tears and quarrels everywhere. What a pity!

1. ehe. 2. hinab (after noun). 3. richten auf. 4. lächeln. 5. geben, impers. 6. überall. 7. welch.

2, b

The girls said that the poor child was ' to blame ' for all. But the young men remained kind to-her, and told their fathers and mothers that she was innocent, until 4 at last all believed it, and greeted Marietta more kindly than ever. After half a year all — even the girls—loved her. But little Marietta, who had before not known that she was hated, did not now dream that she was so loved. She was only a sweet, innocent child.

1. Indirect. 2. schulb an. 3. unschuldig. 4. bis.

3, a

(The) young Colin was a rich farmer, of nearly twenty-eight years; yet he had never asked himself for-what () girls are made. This proves that he had a bad heart. With his handsome form, his bright look and his gay smile he pleased many people, who deemed him the best fellow in the world. But for poor Marietta he was without pity. He never met her on the street without becoming pale with anger.

1. doch. 2. froh. 3. halten für. 4. ohne ... zu.

3, b

With all other girls Colin was friendly; but he had so often insulted Marietta with his scornful 1 look, that at 2 the games of the young people, where they often met, 3 she did not even look-at him. When he talked, she did not listen, but laughed with her friends so much that he often broke-off and went away. But then her too soft heart could not triumph. She went home and wept sad tears 4 of repentance.

1. höhnisch. 2. bei. 3. fich treffen. 4. traurig.

4, a

At this time there was a great fair in the vicinity of Napoule, where all-sorts-of wares were for sale. Marietta and her mother were there; but they did not know that Colin was there, though he was always upon their heels. Here they found the most beautiful pitcher that ever was seen. Upon it was painted () Paradise, with Adam and the beautiful Eve, and gay little-lambs playing around an old tiger, and white doves that were-billing with kites. That was most lovely!

1. die Nähe. 2. ju with infin. 3. obwohl. 4. Auxil.? 5. aller-.

4, b

I wish 'I had 's such a pitcher, said Marietta aloud to herself. But she did not dream that Colin had heard her. As soon-as she had gone-away, Colin came creeping-up and bought the pitcher, which he then had put into a little box and carried off. On his way-home he met a servant, to whom he gave a tip, and said: Carry this box to Marietta's house, and leave it lying there; but tell no-one

from whom it comes. The servant promised [that] he would 6 do so.7

1. Impf. subj. 2. laut zu, or vor. 3. sobalb. 4. herans. 5. ber Heimweg. 6. Conditional. 7. es.

5, a

Instead 'however of carrying the box to Marietta, as he had promised, the stupid servant gave it to his master, the judge, who loved our little girl. Now this gentleman was over '2 fifty years old, and Marietta thought he no longer suited for her. Besides she was-afraid of his big nose. But because he had much money, and was also a judge, the mother found that he was young enough, 3 and that his nose was by-no-means 4 too large. He 5 resolved 6 he would himself 7 deliver the box.

1. anstatt . . . zu. 2. über. 3. genug. 4. keineswegs. 5. bieser. 6. beschließen. 7. selbst.

5, b

When the old gentleman arrived, he laid the box at Marietta's feet and said: This is the pitcher which you yesterday so admired; for you, my dear girl, nothing can be too beautiful. Marietta, however, would not accept the gift but turned angrily away and wept. Then her mother cried: Why do you despise such an honor. I command that you accept the gift and also the giver. So the pitcher remained in the house, but Marietta hated it with [her] whole heart.

1. antommen. 2. die Gabe. 3. reflexive. 4. befehlen (infin. or subj.).
5. also.

6. a

In order to accustom ¹ Marietta to the pitcher, her mother compelled her to carry it every morning to the spring and to fill [it] with fresh water. One morning she found there a bunch ² of beautiful flowers, around which was wrapped a strip-of-paper, with the words: ³ To () dear Marietta. She would not take the flowers, because she feared they came ⁴ from the old judge. The paper she tore into a hundred pieces, which she scattered around ⁵ the place where the flowers had lain.

1. gewöhnen an. 2. der Strauß. 3. das Wort, plur.? 4. Indirect. 5. Not auf.

6, b

Finally, however, Marietta discovered that the judge had not laid the flowers there. Astonished to hear that, and curious to know who the giver could be, she guessed all round; but guess it she could not. And yet on the next morning the flowers again lay on the same place, with the strip-of-paper wound around, on which stood again the same silent words. Such a thing makes at last even a young girl curious. So the pitcher gave 5 little Marietta much vexation.

1. erstaunt. 2. Subjunctive. 3. hin und her, 4. Say: with the round-wound strip. 5. machen,

7. a

After a very warm summer-night, when r she could not sleep well, Marietta rose 2 early, and sought 3 a secret place which she knew. As she was-going by 4 the palms under the high rock, she saw a young man lying 5 in deep sleep near a pomegranate bush. In his hand was a bunch-of-flowers,

with a strip-of-paper on-it. Marietta could not recognize his face in the distance; so she stepped softly nearer, in order to solve the secret. Then she stopped and looked-at him.

1. da. 2. aufstehen. 3. suchen. 4. vorbei. 5. Infin.

7, b

Who could believe (it), that it was the wicked Colin, who had always behaved so cruelly towards the poor girl? Now she had caught him. Revenge awoke in her heart. She scattered the flowers contemptuously over him; "the paper," thought she, "I will keep as [a] proof of his wickedness." And with her blue hat-band she tied his arm fast to the tree. When he wakes, how astonished he will be! He can never guess who has done it. And with joy in her heart, yet with a tear in her eye, she hastened home.

1. Subj. 2. graufam. 3. ber Beweis. 4. er-. 5. bie Freude.

8, a

Yet the scoundrel Colin went from mischief to mischief. In order to shame publicly the poor girl, he tied around his own hat the blue band which everybody in the whole town knew, and wore it proudly on the streets. And the girls, who were jealous of Marietta, said: "She gave it to him." But all the young men, who loved Marietta and hated Colin, cried: "The rascal has stolen tit." And when the old judge heard of-it, he was very angry, and went at-once to her mother.

1. eigen. 2. stolz. 3. eifersüchtig auf. 4. stehlen. 5. zornig. 6. zugleich.

8. b

What, cried he, do you suffer your daughter to give 1 her hat-band to young Colin? We must celebrate the wedding; then I shall have a right to speak. And the two 2 agreed 3 [that] the mother should send Marietta the next morning to Father Jerome, with a bridal-wreath, so that he should suspect nothing; soon after they would 4 come, and the wedding should be celebrated, whether Marietta would or not; for the old man could 5 not hear, if she said no before the altar.

1. daß, etc. 2. Not zwei. 3. verabreben. 4. Indirect — not werben — why? 5. Indirect.

9, a

The next morning Marietta was again at the spring. She knew nothing of what was-before her. Suddenly she heard steps. It was Colin. With blushing face she asked him why he wore her hat-band so publicly, and bade him give it back to her. He begged her to leave it with-him; but when she answered no, he untied it from his hat, wound it around the flowers, threw the bunch at the pitcher, which Marietta had placed on the rock, and broke it into a thousand pieces.

1. von bem, was. 2. bevorstehen. 3. befehlen. 4. jurud -. 5. bitten. 6. fiellen.

9, b

Marietta's mother, who was watching in the house, saw and heard all. But when she saw the pitcher break, she could no longer 2 see or 3 hear. As soon as she could speak, she recovered herself and declared [that] Colin must 4 [go] before the judge, and should weigh-down the pitcher with

gold. Marietta gathered 5 the fragments of the broken pitcher. There was truly a Paradise lost — all destroyed, 6 — as if the throw had come from the hand of the devil himself.

1. Infin. 2. mehr. 3. noch. 4. Indirect. 5. sammeln. 6. zerstört.

10, a

Colin was summoned to before the court. The judge ordered him to listen to the accusation and defend himself. But he confessed that he had broken the pitcher; but, he said, he had done it against his will. Since he does not deny having broken the pitcher, let-him-pay for-it as much-as it is worth, thundered the judge. Then I will pay 100 livres, answered Colin; for at this price I (have) bought it at the fair; and I sent it to Marietta by your own servant.

1. rufen. 2. allein. 3. Infin. 4. Subj. 5. zu. 6. burch,

10, b

Poor Jack confessed that Colin had given him the box, to carry (it) to Marietta; but he added, that the judge had taken it from-him. Then the judge had I Jack put-out by the officers; and he ordered I Colin out also, until he should be called again. But Colin answered: When you wish to call me, you will find me at I the Provost's, for to him I am going, in-order to accuse you of stealing my property. And with these words he left the court. The old judge was so confused that he did not know what he should do.

1. lassen. 2. von. 3. weisen. 4. bei. 5. um. 6. anklagen, daß. 7. verlassen.

11, a

Now Marietta began to love the broken pitcher; and the Paradise which had been shattered on-it entered into her own heart. As she was-carrying a bridal-wreath to Father Jerome, she met Colin, who was going the same way. Both kept-silent, for they could not 2 say a word; only he silently kissed her hand, which he then held fast in his [own]. And so they entered 3 the parsonage together and stood before the venerable old-man. Poor children! they knew not what they did.

1. schweigen. 2. not-a, fein. 3. treten in.

11, b

Then the good old man laid the wreath upon her head, and drew the two close together, while he begged them to love one-another always. In a moment Colin's arms were around Marietta and her head was upon his breast. What next happened, we will not attempt to describe; but, before they knew it, they were standing before the altar and the marriage was completed. Then they followed the old man into the parsonage, where they wrote their names in his book.

1. eng. 2. indem. 3. der Augenblick. 4. zunächst. 5. versuchen. 6. beschreiben. 7. case?

12, a

A moment afterwards ¹ Marietta's mother came running.² A shock had come over her at home, when she learned that the judge had been arrested and sent before the provost. She thought Colin had done this; and so she hastened to the parson, in order to postpone ³ the marriage. But it was

a new and yet 4 greater shock, when the old man met her at the door, smiling over 5 his work, with Colin on one hand and Marietta on the other, while the bells rang joyously.6

1. darnach. 2. Perf. part. 3. aufschieben. 4. noch. 5. über. 6. freudig.

12, b

But now for-the-first-time ¹ Colin found thoughts and speech. He explained ² to her what had happened. And he begged for ³ her blessing, because the marriage had been done so quickly, ⁴ without their knowing what was going-on. ⁵ When finally she learned how ⁶ rich Colin was, she blessed the young couple, and they lived happy ever afterwards. The fragments ⁷ of the broken pitcher are piously preserved in the family, as a memorial. And that's the end of our story.

1. erft. 2. erklaren. 3. um. 4. schnell. 5. vorgeben. 6. wie. 7. die Scherbe.

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